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American Force Enters Le Mans; Nazis Execute 8 for Army Putsch; Postwar Lend-Lease Put on Pay Basis

Pooling of supplies by Allies after defeat of Axis to be placed on commercial scale.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Authentic information as to the nature of the so-called postwar Lend-Lease negotiations which the United States is now carrying on with Great Britain, Russia, and the other allies was made available to The Christian Science Monitor today.

There are two significant facts which put these negotiations in a substantially different light than they appeared from the early reports.

These are:

Lend-Lease as a means of pooling war supplies in the common fight will not be continued after the defeat of the Axis.

Unfulfilled Lend-Lease contracts will be carried out after the war, but will be fulfilled on a commercial-payment basis.

Re-negotiation of Lend-Lease agreements, by which Britain, the Soviet Union, and other countries are undertaking to accept Lend-Lease goods on a commercial arrangement is already well advanced and an early announcement of their successful completion is expected from the Foreign Economic Administration.

Assurance to Industry

The immediate purpose of this re-negotiation of the Lend-Lease contracts is to assure American industry that there will be no precipitate and wholesale shutdowns of production upon the instant of the Axis armistice.

The transformation of the Lend-Lease contract to a commercial transaction will contribute toward a general termination of war production in the United States and will at the same time open up valuable foreign trade to American manufacturers which can ultimately be expanded under private direction.

It is true that re-negotiation of Lend-Lease contracts so that they can be completed after the war on a commercial basis means putting this amount of foreign trade into the hands of Government direction, but there is no present evidence that the Administration intends to go beyond this limited role in acting as an intermediary between American private industry and foreign purchasers.

Wide Range Covered

As the negotiations are now shaping up, it seems evident that the main items of postwar "paid Lend-Lease" will concern, not

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Berlin reports trial of officers charged with attempt to slay Hitler and end war.

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and seven other German Army officers were hanged today, Berlin announced, after a trial in which they confessed plotting to kill Hitler and surrender Germany to the Allies.

This brought to 16 the announced deaths of alleged conspirators in the Berlin-proclaimed plot which culminated in the July 20 bomb explosion at a Hitler headquarters.

Today's executions took place two hours after conclusion of the trial of von Witzleben and the seven others, all of whom had been expelled previously from the Army.

A report from the British front in France quoted a newly captured German intelligence officer as saying that Heinrich Himmler, German Gestapo and SS Chief, had been assassinated and that Reichsmarshal Herman Göring was wounded in a new outbreak against the Nazi hierarchy.

[There was no confirmation of this report. The officer's report was based on second-hand information and therefore is subject to reservation. In this connection, the British Radio said a German Lieutenant taken prisoner in France related he had given a "pep talk" to his troops and "for want of other good news" had told them that Himmler was dead.]

Relations With Allies

Count York von Wartenburg, a cousin of the Count Claus von Stauffenberg named by Berlin as the July 20 would-be assassin, was announced as one of the witnesses. He testified, Berlin said, that the conspirators planned to establish relations with the Allies on both the east and west. He said they had no doubt that the enemy would insist on unconditional surrender "and annihilation of the German Reich and the German people."

Count von Wartenburg was among those hanged, Berlin said, naming the others as Von Witzleben, Maj. Gen. Erich Hoeppner, Maj. Gen. Helmut Stieff, Lieut. Gen. Paul von Hase, Lieut. Albrecht von Hegen, Lieut. Col. Robert Bernardis and Capt. Friedrich Karl Klausing.

An official account of yesterday's trial, radiocast by DNB, disclosed the alleged plot against Hitler had been hatching since last summer, Count von Stauffenberg was declared to have brought explosives into Hitler's presence twice before July 20—but to have refrained from letting them go because Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, was not with Hitler—"he was to be finished at the same time."

Von Witzleben was quoted as testifying that he and Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck were to have headed the military under the coup.

General Beck, former chief of the German General Staff, committed suicide, Berlin said, after frustration of the conspiracy. Berlin announced earlier the passing of seven other accused officers—four by execution July 20 and three more by suicide.

Soldiers to Be Used

Maj. Gen. Stieff told the Himmler-ruled People's Court, Berlin said, that he knew the details of still another abandoned plot to kill Hitler. This called for the placing of time bombs in the packs of three

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Associated Press

Routed Germans Abandon Tanks

German armor has met its master again in Allied air power. The attempt to divide the Allied forces in France, launched by four armored Nazi divisions, was thwarted by intense bombing, leaving repeated scenes similar to that pictured above, where destroyed and captured tanks covered the hedgerowed fields around St. Lô.

German counterattack on Mortain smashed by low-flying Allied airmen.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American patrols have entered Le Mans, an important communications center 110 miles from Paris in a rapid advance east of Rennes.

This move appears to be the reply to the heavy German counterattack by four armored divisions, launched yesterday against Mortain. The German attack, made against the narrow neck of Allied territory between Normandy and Brittany, apparently was designed to facilitate the withdrawal of Nazi forces from the dangerous salient below Caen. The attack lost its sting when low-flying Allied airmen drenched it with high explosive, which destroyed or knocked out 163 German tanks.

At the same time, the newly formed Canadian First Army made military history by a strong midnight attack below Caen, toward Falaise, 20 miles to the southeast. The significant feature of the attack was that it was preceded by a terrific bombing barrage of low-flying bombers, the first time such an attack had been attempted in co-operation with ground troops by night. The targets were marked for the airmen by tracer shells of the Canadian artillery.

The attack, which was still in progress, was reported to have broken the German first defense line. If it continues, it no doubt will work southward to meet the American westward drive around Le Mans.

In Brittany, the Germans appeared to be following their general plan of holding out at all points to the last moment in order to delay the Allied advance. The German Radio said the Allies had broken into St. Malo. Otherwise, last-ditch defenders were still holding out around the ports of Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire.

The same German plan making for delay in Brittany is being carried out in Russia, where the Red Army advance is being delayed by 25 German divisions, completely surrounded in the Baltic States. These evidently are planning to fight on till the end. German officers held in Russia are attempting to persuade their comrades on the Baltic to surrender.

In pressing the attack against these Germans, the Russians have captured Lubana, in Latvia, 100 miles east of Riga.

While the Russian front generally has slowed up its spectacular advance — presumably to negotiate the formidable transportation problems that confront it on entering the Polish railway system — they have reported gains in the direction of East Prussia, in an advance that has brought them within 70 miles of Tilsit.

At the southern end of the front, the Red Army pushed to within 25 miles of Kielce, beyond the Vistula. In the Carpathian foothills, the capture of Boryslaw and Sambor has brought under Russian control 2,000 valuable oil wells, which hitherto had been busy feeding the German armies.

War Ballot Requests Mount; Garden Gas Ends Aug. 15; Notorious Nazi in Denmark

The World's Day—August 8, 1944

Bay State: War Ballot Requests Total 33,000

A total of 33,000 applications for Massachusetts war ballots from Bay State servicemen and women have been received thus far at the office of the Secretary of State. Ballot requests are continuing to arrive in large numbers. [Page 2.]

While the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor convention is expected to indorse President Roosevelt for a fourth term, coolness toward the President is noted at the proceedings. [Page 2.]

Vermont voters today headed for the polls to nominate Republican and Democratic candidates for national and state posts. Only G. O. P. contests for governor and lieutenant governor are to be decided, other G. O. P. and Democratic nominations being made without contest. Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor and Arthur W. Simpson, former State Director of Old Age Assistance, are Republican gubernatorial aspirants.

Senator John A. Danaher and Governor Raymond E. Baldwin were renominated by acclamation by the Connecticut Republican State Convention at Hartford today. [Page 2.]

Washington: V-Garden Gas Rations End Aug. 15

Issuance of gasoline rations for travel to Victory gardens will end Aug. 15, the OPA announced, saying rations already issued may be used as long as they are valid.

Edward J. Connors, on leave from his post as Operating Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, was named Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Transportation in charge of railway transport.

In Europe: Notorious Nazi Heads Danish Police

Police Colonel Otto Lorge, notorious for his brutal activities in Vienna, Leipzig, and Frankfort, has been appointed Chief of Police in Denmark by the Germans, the London Radio reported.

Franz von Papen, German ambassador who left Turkey when that country broke relations with Germany, has arrived in Berlin, the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio said.

Turkish steamer Merkure, carrying to Istanbul 290 Jewish refugees from Poland and Hungary, was torpedoed by an unidentified submarine in the Black Sea, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ankara. There were 13 survivors.

Soviet Russia has formally established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Lebanon which has already been recognized by the United States, Great Britain, and the French Provisional Government.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle in an Algiers radiocast beamed to France urged all Frenchmen to "rise into battle." He announced that "very soon a powerful French Army, battle trained and well equipped, will deploy on French soil."

A new Finnish Government which presumably will be called upon to negotiate peace with Soviet Russia is expected to be announced at any moment by the new President, Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim.

National: Service Boards for Jobs Advocated

Postwar operation of Selective Service boards to help find jobs for servicemen was advocated in Seattle, Wash., by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director.

The Navy indoctrination school for reserve officers at Tucson, Ariz., will be discontinued with graduation of the Nov. 10 class because of changes in service requirements, it was announced in San Diego, Calif.

The Hammond Aircraft Company of South San Francisco announced it would halt production and lay off 1,200 workers next month when its subcontract with Douglas Aircraft Company is finished. The Hammond Company had no time to plan for peacetime operations and now supports workers' demands for federal approval of severance pay, a Company spokesman said.

Americas: Legion Head Arrives in Costa Rica

Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, arrived in San Jose, Costa Rica, to begin a good-will tour of Central America.

Japan: Koiso Warns Empire Is Threatened

Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso warned the Japanese people in a domestic radio address that American advances in the Marianas and in the New Guinea area, plus an apparent intention "to strike at our homeland," had confronted the empire with "national difficulties of unprecedented seriousness," the Tokyo Radio said.

Canada: Quebec Election Regarded as Gauge

Quebec's provincial election is regarded in Ottawa as an indirect gauge of Canada's war policy as carried out by the Liberal Dominion Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1 Column 8.

Legion Is Expected to Vote For Forced Military Training

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Demands for compulsory military training and provision of additional facilities for the rehabilitation of veterans are expected to be made at the three-day convention of the State Department of the American Legion which opens on Thursday in Boston.

Nearly 1,000 delegates are accredited to the convention representing an all-time high of 56,779 veterans of World War I and World War II. For the first time since war was declared, the Legionnaires will hold a street parade following the election of officers on Saturday.

Principal speaker at the convention will be Col. Raymond Kelley, former National Commander, and at present serving with the Army Service Forces. Colonel Kelley, recently returned from a tour of the South Pacific theater of operations, is expected to sound

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Weather Predictions

Fair.

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

10-A Gasoline Rations Valid Until Midnight

Midnight, tonight, marks the end of the period in which 10-A gasoline ration coupons are valid. Next in the series—the eight 11-A coupons, each good for three gallons—will become valid tomorrow, and will be good through Nov. 8.

With the new 11-A coupons becoming valid, OPA officials hoped to check the flow of counterfeit coupons reported as ready for distribution. Law-abiding citizens are urged to be alert for irregularities in gasoline sales, and to report them promptly.

'Soil Management' Vital to Gran Chaco

South America's Gran Chaco, a region of plains centrally located where the continent draws in on both sides from the large northern landmass, is believed by soil experts to hold agricultural promise through "soil management."

The Chaco reached world prominence some years ago during a war between Paraguay and Bolivia that ended with Paraguay in possession of extended domains in the Chaco.

Until now the actual agricultural results achieved in this area are not impressive. Some parts have insufficient rain. There are semideserts. Jungles occur only on the northern and western fringes. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Child Workers Held Exploited In Bay State

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A clear-cut warning that manpower shortages are threatening a breakdown of Massachusetts' "model" legislation for the protection of child labor was issued today at the State House by Mrs. Hattie Smith, Acting Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Her warning was timed to coincide with the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in Springfield, from which city 20 to 25 truckloads of children pull out at an early hour every morning bound for long hours of work in Connecticut's tobacco fields and sheds.

With no legislative controls over child labor hired in agricultural pursuits, the Labor Department is forced to sit by and acquiesce to conditions under which 10-to-14-year-old-children get up at 5 a. m. to catch busses and trucks for Connecticut, "and return as late at 7 to 8 p. m.," Mrs. Smith declared.

State Sends 2,000 Youngsters

Some 2,000 Massachusetts young people in the low 'teen-age groups were found by the Department to be working in Connecticut's tobacco fields, hundreds being transported daily while receiving no wages for long hours spent on the road commuting. And even though Boston's School Department recently refused to continue organized recruiting of young girls for this sort of work, after an investigation of working conditions, many young people from all parts of Greater Boston are not only working, but are also living on tobacco farms, Mrs. Smith revealed.

Allied with the problem of bringing agriculture within the scope of child labor laws was the

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Senate Debate on Jobless Pay Raises States' Rights Issue

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A new states' rights fight was touched off in the Senate today as it began consideration of a postwar unemployment compensation system.

Right-of-way was given to the George bill, keeping standards for such a system in state hands, but it was expected that the more liberal Kilgore bill based on Federal standards would be offered as an amendment or substitute.

Opening the debate on his bill, Senator Walter F. George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, estimated that it plus the recently enacted "G. I. Bill" for service people would take care of idleness compensation for about 46,000,000 persons after the war.

Defending the so-called "conservatism" of his bill, he argued that if it proved advisable for the Federal Government to provide a uniform federal system for its own employees or for payments to be raised, action could be taken later.

Without mentioning the Kilgore bill Senator George warned the Senate that it would be "most unwise" if Congress or any state adopted "any system that would induce idleness."

Improvement Seen

Admitting that "no state system is perfect," he said there has been continual improvement since 1935 and advised against interference now.

The George bill would even bring Federal employees under state systems.

Democratic leaders decided yesterday against trying to bind their party members to either bill. In general, Southern Democrats are expected to vote with Republicans for the George bill, while liberals will favor the Kilgore measure.

The George bill would continue to leave unemployment compensation standards up to the states. At the present time these run from $14 to $22 a week and are paid a maximum of 15 or 16 weeks. This bill would strengthen

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Two WPB Officials Resign In Output-Report Protest

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Try as they may, Army officers and civilian officials still can't seem to agree on some aspects of war production. In fact, they sometimes disagree so heartily that only a real showdown can settle the matter. Apparently that is what has happened here today with the resignation of two War Production Board officials.

These two gentlemen, both of them connected with the WPB division which keeps tabs on production progress, have just taken their monthly look at the output of war goods and what they saw pleased them. So they prepared a report announcing that the Army had been able to build up big backlogs of certain munitions in this country.

No sooner had the War Department seen this report, however, than officers began objecting with a vigor that must have reminded the WPB of a Flying Fortress raid. The War Department, but particularly Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, warned that the report's conclusions were false and that they could contribute only to what the Army holds is the dangerous

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Soviet Plan for Reich Enlists Hitler Exiles

For 10 months, Edmund Stevens has been in Russia, visiting the battle areas behind the advancing Red armies, studying the new phases of Soviet diplomacy.

Now, returned to the United States, he continues his reports. Today, The Christian Science Monitor presents the second of his two articles on Russia's plans for treatment of Germany.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Russians will enter Germany in advance of the western powers but not unaccompanied.

Thousands of anti-Nazi Germans now in the Soviet Union are preparing to return to their native land close in the wake of the advancing Red Armies.

What is the role for which they are being groomed?

The answer to that question would provide the clue to much of the Soviet plans for postwar Germany. The Germans involved in these preparations range all the way from Communists to the generals who revere the traditions of Bismarck, and who are grouped in the Union of German Officers. All these differing shades of opinion are united in the Moscow Free Germany Committee.

There are in the Soviet Union today several thousand German political refugees of the Left, who fled the Reich in the years between 1933 and Hitler's attack on Russia. Some but not all are Communist and they include men of achievement and prominence like the author Friedrich Wolff and the former Reichstag deputy Wilhelm Pieck.

During the purge years of 1937-38 it was discovered that the Nazi Government had been sending spies and

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'Temporary Peace' Urged to Aid Italy; Count Sforza Lists Senators for Removal

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP)—Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Minister without Portfolio, yesterday submitted to Ettore Casati, President of the High Court for Punishment of Fascist Crimes, the names of 399 Italian Senators who he believes should be removed from the Senate for Fascist activities.

The list comprises all but 111 members of the Senate and included those whom Count Sforza accuses of contributing by their votes and acts to the maintenance of the Fascist regime that made war possible.

The Fascist-appointed Chamber of Deputies already has been dissolved. Similar action was not taken with the Senate, since the Senators are royal appointees and dissolving it would be regarded by the Government as involving a question which it pledged not to consider until the end of the war.

Count Sforza, recognizing the possibility that some Senators on the list now are fighting the Germans in Northern Italy, said he was ready to remove their names if proof later was established that they contributed to the war effort.

He noted in his letter to Signor Casati that while removal from the Senate should be the punishment, such removal does not preclude the possibility that they also be tried later as Fascist criminals under other sections of Italian law.

Bank of Italy Staff Removed by Allies

By Reuter

Rome, Aug. 8

Twelve leading officials of the Bank of Italy have been removed from their positions by the Allied authorities.

This sweeping purge of the Bank of Italy administration follows the recent arrest of Cicento Azzolini, ex-Governor of the Bank.

Air-Raid Instruction Arranged by Tokyo

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Domei announced in a news radiocast from Tokyo the publication of a new tabloid, Boku Shumbun, to be devoted to instruction of the people against "future air raids."

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, Aug. 8—The declaration of "temporary peace" between the Allies and Italy is urged to replace the armistice, which Italians consider paralyzingly hard. Extension of American Lend-Lease aid to Italy also is termed vital. Italian political circles here say these are developments without which Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government cannot perform effectively the tasks to which it is committeed.

Hopes in regard to Lend-Lease possibilities are declared by the Italians to be based on six main happenings:

Six Arguments

1. Intensification of partisan warfare behind the German lines and resistance against the Nazis by members of the civil government in the face of new restrictive measures.
2. A broadened democratic basis of the Italian Government as it is now formed.
3. Substitution of "active co-

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North France:

Huge Allied Arc Aimed at Paris

A great Allied pincers clamped German defenses guarding Paris. Canadians blasted four miles into the stoutest Nazi line below Caen, and United States armored spearheads were reported in Le Mans, only 110 miles southwest of the French Capital.

The Canadian-American drives edged forward at both ends of a curving 100-mile front, while in the center other United States forces had blocked a powerful German armored counterthrust,

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War Ballot Applications Now Total About 33,000

A flood of applications for Massachusetts war ballots from Bay State servicemen and women poured into the Secretary of State's office today for the second day running, bringing the total thus far received to an estimated 33,000 requests. More than 2,500 had been received up to noon today compared with yesterday's all-day total of more than 4,000.

Ballots are being sorted by the State Election Department, and forwarded to the cities and towns from which the applicants come.

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today advised all local election officials to forward ballots as soon as possible after it has been determined that the applicants are qualified to vote. He said the ballots should be mailed to the last known addresses of the fighting men.

The influx of applications which began this week at a greatly accelerated rate resulted, it was explained, from the distribution by the Federal Government of mailing cards on which servicemen and women could request State absentee ballots. Distribution of these cards to the military forces began on July 1.

Members of the armed forces who have not received their State ballots by Oct. 1, but who can testify under oath that they applied for such ballots before Sept. 1, will be provided with a Federal war ballot enabling them to vote in the national election, but not on local issues.

In his letter to city and town election officials, Secretary Cook warned that all ballots must be safeguarded at all times, and should not, under any circumstance, be opened by any person for examination except by election officers on election day.

The Secretary of State said a conference would be held later this month with officials of the Federal War Ballot Commission, after which suggestions concerning opening of envelopes, tabulation of applications, and tabulation of ballots received will be forwarded to local officials.

In addition to the applications for ballots being received at the State House, thousands of applications are being received by local election offices directly from the men and women in service and from kinfolk of the service personnel.

A spot check in the Metropolitan area today disclosed that the majority of requests for ballots are being received on the cards provided by the Federal Government.

In Brookline, however, where Arthur Shinners, Town Clerk, has conducted a drive to have kinfolk register and apply for ballots for servicemen, less than half of the 1,500 applications so far received have been on Federal application cards.

The Brookline figures show 471 servicemen and women registered by their kinfolk and 415 relatives of servicemen have requested that ballots be mailed.

In Melrose, where Raymond H. Greenlaw, City Clerk, has also been actively urging relatives to register and apply for ballots for service members, 866 applications for service ballots have been filed. The city has 14,000 registered.

Of the Melrose service ballot applications 635 have been filed by relatives, 192 have been received by mail from service men and women and 39 have been made in person by the service members.

In Boston, approximately 9,500 requests for absentee ballots have been received, of which 7,165 were on Federal cards forwarded to the city election office by the Secretary of State.

Newton, with a total voting registration of 35,000, has received approximately 1,000 requests for ballots.

Legion Is Expected to Vote For Forced Military Training

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a call for the immediate adoption of universal military training as a national policy.

Light on Veterans

In order that the veterans may know what the present facilities of the Veterans Administration are in Massachusetts, and what plans have been made to take care of the increased responsibilities of the Bureau, heads of all Veterans Administration facilities in the State are to address the Thursday meeting of the convention.

Leading this discussion will be Brig. Gen. William J. Blake, head of the Veterans Administration in Boston. Revival of the demand of the Legionnaires for erection of a State hospital in Central Massachusetts, which was denied by the last meeting of the Legislature, is expected to result from this session.

From the view of Legionnaires this convention will be called on to act upon two important proposed constitutional amendments. One would limit the number of vice-commanders and the other would call for a Legion convention to be held three days "before each special and/or extra session of the State legislature."

Parade on Saturday

Thursday will be given up to organization and reports on the constitutional amendments. Friday will be devoted to nominations and committee reports. Election and the street parade will close the convention on Saturday.

Candidates for State Commander include three vice-commanders: Timothy F. McLaughlin of South Boston, Thomas Mackey of Somerville and William F. Campbell of Wollaston. All three have long records of Legion service in post, county and department activities.

While there are contests for most of the elective offices, Coleman Curran of Boston, who has been State Adjutant for seven years, will have no opposition.

The Legionnaires are to be welcomed to the city by Mayor Tobin, while Governor Saltonstall is scheduled to extend the welcome of the Commonwealth on Friday. Other speakers on the program include Senators David I. Walsh and Sinclair Weeks, Representatives John W. McCormack and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., majority and minority House leaders, respectively, and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers.

Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Aug. 8

Free Tickets: Greater Boston United Service Organizations. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968 (Open daily, noon to 8 p. m. Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.)

Dances with orchestras, hostesses: 8 p. m. Atlantic Club, Barker's—Buddies Club, Bartholomew—North Station Club, Everett, Kipe's—Esplanade Club "on the River," between Exeter and Fairfield Streets, Formal, Bartholomew—Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.

Nite Club Nite: J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Photo Developing Class.

Dance instruction: Informal party, Army and Navy Officers' Club 8 p. m.

Language instruction: Y. M. C. Union, French lessons, 8 p. m. Russian lessons 9 p. m.

Square dancing: Refreshments, Hostesses—Temple Place Club, no charge, 7:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street (near Copley Square). Admission 25 cents, 7:30 p. m. Swim 25 cents.

Officers' dance: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

Outing: To Esplanade, leave Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

Formal dance: Officers' and enlisted men, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Ken Reeves Music, Refreshments.

N. E. Council Urges Survey For G. I. Joe

A servicemen's survey to permit men at the front to help determine the course of postwar planning at home was recommended at a conference of the New England Council's Committee on Economic Development today in the Hotel Statler.

Some of the questions to be asked of the servicemen in a proposed general questionnaire would include the following: "Do you want your old job back? If not, what type of job would you prefer? Are you going to return to school? Have you any newly developed skills as a result of military service?"

The Committee will ask each community to prepare questionnaires for their own men at the front. Local planning would be molded to embrace the plans of returning servicemen.

Henry P. Kendall, chairman of the Boston local committee, emphasized the need for developing salesmanship to utilize the production potential of New England.

Mr. Kendall stated that there is an outstanding production of technical men in New England, "but few who know how to sell New England to the rest of the country."

"Unless we sell our tremendous potential production in the postwar era," he said, "our efforts to maintain a high level of employment will be in vain."

Among the other speakers were Howard H. Dana, New England C. E. D. manager, John F. Tinsley, Regional C. E. D. vice-chairman and Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council.

Union Leaders Try To Forestall Strike

Union leaders of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway appealed to President Roosevelt yesterday to intercede before a contemplated strike of bus operators, scheduled for Sept. 3, is carried out.

Another Book Faces Boston Censorship

Boston's book censorship machinery has clamped down for the second time in four months, this time to remove "The History of Rome Hanks," a novel by Stanley Joseph Pennell, an Army lieutenant, from the open shelves of local bookstores.

A ruling upon the book as to its alleged obscenity will be given by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Boston Municipal Court upon his return from a vacation in about two weeks. The Watch and Ward Society filed a complaint against the book in the Municipal Court last week.

Judge Zottoli has the police copy of the book, which was sold by the Boston attorneys of the publishers to Deputy Superintendent James T. Sheehan's racket squad, in accordance with an agreement between them and Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan that the publishers should bear the burden of any complaint, rather than a Boston Bookdealer or clerk.

The novel, which has had a national sale of 35,000 in the past two weeks, tells the story of a young man's exploration of his family's history, with emphasis on incidents of the Civil War.

Labor Shortage Brings Peril To State's Child Labor Laws

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warning sounded by the Acting Commissioner of a possible breakdown of existing laws that give almost blanket protection to children in industry. Pressure is now being brought to bear, Mrs. Smith said, to allow youths from 14 to 18 years to drive trucks on state highways.

Age May Be Cut for Pin-Boys

Under pressure from the War Department to keep the bowling alleys open for servicemen, the Labor Department is being compelled to consider the lowering of the age for pin-boys from 16 to 14 years or less. The older boys have moved into higher paying war jobs.

Truck farmers are also found to be working child labor at "ridiculously low wages and long hours," Mrs. Smith contended.

In the cities, youngsters 10 to 12 years old were discovered by the Department shining shoes and selling newspapers "all hours of the night." It is the hope of the Acting Commissioner that instead of breaking down child legislation, the exploitation of youth in the wartime emergency might conceivably have the opposite effect of extending child labor laws to agriculture and to street trades over which there are few if any legal controls.

"The general picture of the lifting of restraints upon child labor is one of great potential danger to a State that prides itself as a pioneer in child labor protection," Mrs. Smith warned. "It's easy to let down the bars, but not so easy to put them up again after or during the war."

Thousands and thousands of work certificates are being granted to teen-agers, Mrs. Smith revealed. The figure last year was well up toward 100,000, while this year the demands for certificates from school children are even greater. In agricultural pursuits and the street trades, however, there is no basis for comparison, since certificates are not required by law.

In the tobacco fields and sheds the youngsters are even taught to sew the leaves into great bundles. This requires the use of large darning needles not easy even for adult fingers to handle. Labor Department investigations revealed that protective measures relating to drinking water, overworking and long hours were being widely ignored.

Youths Become Migrants

Some of the sheds in which the youngsters work are heated "at temperatures of 80 to 90 degrees" by coal stoves, Mrs. Smith said. Where living conditions have been improved for youngsters staying on the farms, the problems of migrant youth "have become deplorable," Mrs. Smith stated.

"Aroused at 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning, some of the children take busses to city corners where they are picked up by trucks headed for the tobacco farms. If it rains and they are wet, they must stand around for hours at the farm before going to work. After an eight-hour day on the job, they must make the long trek homeward each night.

"There are no restrictions or controls on hours and wages for these children. And while Springfield is a center for their transportation over the road, they come from all parts of the State for work on the farms. Obviously, something has got to be done to halt this exploitation of child labor."

The Acting Commissioner made it clear that the hiring of child labor in the tobacco fields is not a wartime problem only. "This type of child labor exploitation began years before the war. The current manpower shortage has only served to accentuate the problem," she concluded.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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WELCOME

Yankee General Inspects Nazi Prisoners

Associated Press

Boston Cameraman Snaps New Hampshire Major General on Duty

Maj. Gen. Edward Brooks, of Concord, N. H., is shown inspecting a group of German prisoners which was captured during the American offensive in Western Normandy, France. The photograph was made by Peter Caroll, Associated Press photographer, formerly of Boston, now serving with the Wartime Still Picture Pool.

Navy Blue Colors Activities Of New England War Program

War Activities of New England

Navy blue colors the New England war activities today. Launchings of warcraft, departure of Waves for "boot" training, citation of a bluejacket for rescue work at a train wreck, and the First Marine Division's celebration of the landings on Guadalcanal are among the Navy events.

Honoring the late Commander Charles E. Tolman of Concord, who was lost when the destroyer he was commanding was sunk by Japanese aircraft during the New Georgia actions, a light mine layer will be launched at Bath, Maine, Aug. 13 and named the U. S. S. Tolman.

Two warships will be launched in New Jersey shipyards Aug. 13 and named for a Massachusetts city and a Bay State naval hero. The U. S. S. Fall River, a heavy cruiser and the first to carry the city's name, will be launched in Camden and sponsored by Mrs. Alexander C. Murray, wife of the city's Mayor.

At Kearny, the U. S. S. Gainard, a destroyer, will be launched honoring the late Capt. Joseph A. Gainard of the S. S. City of Flint fame. Mrs. Gainard, wife of the Naval hero, will sponsor the craft.

LST Sponsor Named

Coming from Norfolk, site of the Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Training Command, Mrs. W. H. Hartt, wife of Captain Hartt, operations officer of the command, will sponsor the U. S. S. LST-937 at its launching in Hingham Aug. 12, the First Naval District announced tooay.

This will be the second Landing Ship, Tanks, which has been sponsored by wives of officers of the Amphibious Training Command, the Navy announced.

LST to Be Launched

Another assault ship will be launched at Hingham on Aug. 9, according to an announcement from First Naval District today, when the U. S. S. LST 936 goes down the ways.

Because of the outstanding record made by the steelplate department of the Bethlehem Steel Company's yard during the Fifth War Loan Drive, Miss Dorothy M. Wadman, secretary, has been chosen to sponsor the tank landing ship.

115 Waves to Leave

First group of Waves to leave Boston since the Waves started its third year of service to the Navy, 115 women are expected to leave here Aug. 10 for the Naval Training School, the Bronx, N. Y., it was announced today.

All the Waves have been sworn in as apprentice seamen and 53 are from the Greater Boston area.

Accompanying the group will be Lieut. Louis Munro of the First Naval District Procurement Office. Two of the women reservists will be in charge of the group. They are Mary Collins of Belmont and Dorothy Damon of Belmont.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each expire at midnight tonight.

No. 11A coupons become valid tomorrow for 3 gallons each; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Swampscott—Sunday.

Foxboro—Sunday.

Baldwin Heads G. O. P. Ticket In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP)—Connecticut Republicans gave the top places of their state ticket today to United States Senator John A. Danaher and Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, renominating both by acclamation.

It was the same combination which in 1938 placed Republicans back on the victory path after a series of Democratic successes beginning in 1930 with the election of Dr. Wilbur L. Cross as Governor for the first of four successive two-year terms.

For Senator Danaher, one of the most outspoken critics in Connecticut of the Roosevelt Administration, the nomination was his second. For Governor Baldwin, it was his fourth successive nomination.

Senator Danaher will be opposed in November by Brien McMahon, Norwalk lawyer nominated last week by the Democrats. Governor Baldwin again will have as his opponent Robert A. Hurley, to whom he lost the governorship in 1940 and then came back to defeat in 1942.

Renominated as running mates for Senator Danaher and Governor Baldwin, all by acclamation, were Lieut. Gov. William L. Hadden, Secretary of the State Frances B. Redick, State Treasurer Carl Sharpe, State Comptroller Fred R. Zeller and Representative-at-Large Boleslaus Monkiewicz.

The delegates speedily approved a platform asserting that the problems of reconversion would require "wise leadership and guidance" and that the Republican administration in the State had demonstrated its "understanding of those problems and its ability to overcome them."

As the convention entered its second and final day, delegates were still talking about the keynote address delivered last night by Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, who made the nominating speech for Governor Dewey at the National Convention.

Governor Griswold declared that there was danger that the Federal Government might go into the manufacturing and food distribution business after the war, producing goods at less than cost and wrecking private corporations if the National Administration were re-elected.

"It would be easy indeed for a Federal Administration to use the factories which it today owns, use them in time of peace through government operation to furnish employment to hundreds of thousands, and even millions of returning veterans or people otherwise unemployed," Governor Griswold said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Wednesday. Continued cool tonight. Somewhat higher temperatures on Wednesday. Moderate winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight. Wednesday fair with somewhat higher temperatures.

High Tides in Boston

Tuesday, 3:10 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 3:33 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.

Fashion Party Heralds College Shop Opening

Twelve college girl graduates hatted with mortarboards acted as a style panel for 12 freshmen-to-be last night, in a fashion supper party prefacing Filene's College Shop opening. Fashions still rating high in college girls' affections, according to the panel members, are innumerable silver bracelets, dungarees rolled to just below the knees, pearls, sweaters, and skirts.

In a song bee, prospective freshmen competed with their elders in identifying songs of men's colleges. A fashion show of typical college wardrobes was directed by Miss Dorothy H. Kelley, Filene's stylist.

State A. F. of L. Expected To Approve Roosevelt

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8—In contrast with its enthusiastic indorsements of the past, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will give President Roosevelt's candidacy its restrained approval during its convention here this week, convention leaders predicted today.

Though resolutions on many topics have been submitted for weeks previously, the only Roosevelt resolution received to date from any of the 725 local labor unions in the Federation was presented this noon.

Four years ago the Massachusetts Federation was the first state labor federation in the country to come out for President Roosevelt for re-election, it was recalled by labor leaders here today.

The coolness this year does not in fact register so much a lukewarmness toward the President as a hostility to Sidney Hillman and the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Federation Opposes P. A. C.

It seems a very good guess that without the Political Action Committee of the rival C. I. O., which is putting its wing of labor into politics for the President in an unprecedented way, the State Federation would be lining up automatically at this convention behind Mr. Roosevelt.

On the question of the P. A. C., this convention gained national significance at its opening yesterday, because it then heard the first protest against the new political labor tactics to come out of the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington.

Objection to labor organizations going so heavily into politics as ultimately hurtful to the cause of labor was brought by Robert J. Watt, international representative of the A. F. of L., and former secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation.

It has obviously become doubtful whether the A. F. of L. will indorse President Roosevelt as in past years.

A. F. of L. Driven Away

The P. A. C. has the tendency to drive the A. F. of L. farther and farther away from him.

In an interview last night, Mr. Watt expressed the hope that the stand he voiced for labor nonpartisanship in politics would be the forerunner of what will become "outspoken and strenuous opposition to involving the trade-union movement in the affairs of any political party."

He denied the right of any group, whether it be a trade union, fraternal or civil club, or religious association to speak for the wage earners politically.

Uttering no criticism of the President, Mr. Watt, who was formerly an outstanding labor leader of Massachusetts, directed his comment at Mr. Hillman, the head of the P. A. C. He said that Mr. Hillman was proving an irritant to any activity on the part of the A. F. of L. on this issue.

Nonpartisan Policy Urged

In his address urging continuation of the long-time nonpartisan policy of the A. F. of L. in politics, Mr. Watt said:

"If we hitch ourselves to one party, we eventually rise and fall with the party. We become more political than economic in our objectives. We become the pendulum swinging hopelessly and helplessly with the party."

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kerwood of the Army Air Forces, a key officer, described to the delegates today how air operations in a war theater are thought out and flown out. "Any letdown now on production will jeopardize the victory program," he declared.

L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour and public contracts division of the United States Department of Labor, and Saul Wallen, Chairman of the New England War Labor Board, also spoke today.

Extended Vermont Libraries Aiding Fight on Delinquency

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 8—Vermont libraries are offering more extended services to their respective communities than ever before, according to Miss Dorothy Randolph, secretary of the State Library Commission, who adds that plans are now being projected for still greater service.

Declaring that the library can be a "master force for democracy," Miss Randolph says more and more libraries in Vermont's towns and cities are attempting to reach their full potentialities. Effort is being made especially to reach those who cannot go to the library itself. Libraries in Burlington, St. Albans, Morrisville, and Brattleboro have extended their service to local hospitals, while others, Miss Randolph said, notably in Vergennes, Springfield, Orwell, and Ludlow, have made considerable progress in aiding local efforts to curb juvenile deliquency.

Plans are already under way, said Miss Randolph, to help in the rehabilitation of men and women returning to small communities from the armed services and from industry.

Vermont book wagons, under the supervision of the State Library Commission, have traveled into the remote rural sections for 22 years, or since the service was first instituted under a former commission secretary, Miss Mary L. Titcomb. In the past year alone, according to Miss Randolph, the wagons have covered more than 15,000 miles to distribute more than 100,000 books. The book wagons follow regular schedules and routes, making periodic visits to schools, farm homes, and villages without organized local library service.

To be a "Bookwagon Lady," as the school children call the regional librarian, Miss Randolph said, "means long hours of hard work, handling hundreds of books each day, going back into the hills, fording streams where bridges have gone out, digging through snowbanks or sanding icy stretches in the winter months in order to get through."

Rotary President

Richard H. Wells

Idaho businessman, who is head of Rotary International, will speak tomorrow noon at the Rotary Club of Boston luncheon in the Hotel Statler.

Residents Complain Of Asphalt Odors

Approximately 40 residents of Waltham, Watertown, and Belmont appeared before the State Public Health Council at the State House today to complain of obnoxious odors emitting from two asphalt plants in Waltham.

Health officials of Waltham and Belmont told the Council that the condition at the plants has been under investigation for years. Cabel B. Perine of the Belmont Health Department said that although the manager of one plant had promised four years ago to abate the nuisance that conditions were still the same.

The complainants told the Council that the odors caused loss of sleep and physical discomfort.

An official who spoke for both plants, told the Council that the fumes can be eliminated and that tests were being made now which will probably be completed in about three weeks.

It was pointed out that the Health Council could not shut down the plants without consulting the War Department, since both are engaged in war work. Public Health Commissioner Vlado Getting announced that the Department of Public Health would make certain investigations before reaching a decision.

Dr. Olin Hobbs Tracy

The Rev. Dr. Olin Hobbs Tracy, retired Congregational minister, who passed on in Melrose, Mass., yesterday, served many pastorates in both the Baptist and Congregational denominations in New England.

A native of Auburn, Maine, he was graduated from Bates College in 1882 and from the Cobb Divinity School at Bates in 1885, and was ordained in 1885.

Dr. Tracy held Baptist pastorates in Oakland, Calif., Minneapolis, Minn., Somersworth, N. H., and the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, Boston. He was called to Skowhegan, Maine, where he consolidated the Baptist and Congregational churches there and became a member of the Congregational church. He served Congregational parishes in North Deering, South Paris, Cornish, South Portland, and Brownville, Maine, retiring from the latter 10 years ago.

He achieved his doctorate at Hillsdale University in Michigan. Dr. Tracy served at various times as superintendent of the Baptist Conference of Minnesota and moderator and on the general council of the Free Baptist Church.

Dr. Tracy was a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, and the Grange.

Kiwanis to Hear Radioman

W. Gordon Swan, program director of Westinghouse Station WBZ, Boston, is the scheduled guest speaker at the next luncheon meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, Thursday, Aug. 10, at noon. Mr. Swan is to speak on "On the Air," a story of radiocasting.

Peace Is Expected to Cut U. S. Pay Roll by 2,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Dropping of 2,000,000 civilians from the federal pay roll within a year after the war ends was foreseen today by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee.

Mr. Ramspeck's prediction was made in connection with the announcement by the Civil Service Commission yesterday of the order in which employees will be discharged as reductions become necessary.

The Georgian said the civilian rolls now number 2,908,912. He estimated that postwar cuts will bring the total down to about 900,000. The 270,057 federal employees in Washington, he believes will be cut in half.

He expressed the opinion that Government workers should be "mustered-out" of war jobs under the same severance pay and unemployment insurance benefits as the Government provides for workers in war plants.

The Commission emphasized that its action does not mean demobilization of these workers is imminent but is based on uniform application of civil service rules throughout the Government and conformity with the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Personnel reductions may be caused by future decreases in appropriations, completion of projects and reorganization of agencies.

The Commission said cuts, when they became necessary, would be made in this order:

1. Those recalled from retirement and those who have continued working in wartime beyond the involuntary retirement age.
2. Temporary employees, serving under appointments limited to one year or less.
3. "Transitory" employees including those whose appointments are for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.
4. "Career" employees with unlimited appointments—the last group to be reached. These generally have a classified (competitive) status or have attained permanency of tenure.

In the first two categories, nonveterans must be laid off before veterans. Within the nonveteran and veteran groups less efficient employees must go first. Then, length of service will be the determining factor.

Of the 2,908,912 federal workers, fewer than 500,000 now are on jobs not directly connected with the War or Navy Departments, emergency war agencies or the Post Office Department. A breakdown prepared in May showed 1,193,641 civilian workers in the War Department; 652,470 in the Navy Department; 173,831 in war agencies; 348,076 with the Post Office Department and 471,348 in all other government departments and agencies.

Military Status For Wasps Is Again Sought

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — The head of the Women Airforce Service Pilots recommended to Gen. H. H. Arnold Aug. 7 that the organization be given military status or discontinued entirely.

Miss Jacqueline Cochran, Director of the Wasps, said their present status as uniformed civilian employees is unsatisfactory to the Wasps, deprived of military benefits, and to the Air Forces, unable to use them to the fullest extent because they are not subject to military discipline.

A bill to militarize the Wasps was killed by the House in June, after Representative Joseph P. O'Hara (R) of Minnesota denounced it as "society legislation" and Representative James H. Morrison (D) of Louisiana questioned the need for women pilots as long as instructors and trainees of the discontinued civilian pilot training program were denied opportunities to fly as officers in the Air Forces.

The question of Miss Cochran's rank if the Wasps were militarized came up during the House debate, with Representative Ed. V. Izak (D) of California citing as one of his reasons for the motion on which the bill was rejected the fact that the director would become a colonel.

In her report to General Arnold, Miss Cochran suggests that most of the Wasps should be second lieutenants. As to her own rank, the report says only that "the small size of the organization should be considered in determining the top WASP rank."

Waves Roll In to Tackle Corn

Wide World

Naval Reserves Answer Call for Help on Farms

When there's a flood of work to do, and no manpower to execute it, you can depend on the Navy Waves. They needed help on farms near Reinbeck, Iowa, to detassel corn, so a group from the WAVE training school at Cedar Falls did the job. Shown reaching to grab the tassels on high corn are Florence Barber, left, and Dorothy Kelly, of Cedar Falls and Oyens, Iowa, respectively.

Pan Americas Favor Racial Equality Pact

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 (AP)—After recommending an international treaty seeking elimination of racial discrimination in every American country, and rejecting a resolution calling on the United States to return to Mexico disputed territory in El Paso, Texas, last night's session of the third Inter-American Bar Congress broke up in tumult.

A group of delegates remained for a noisy pro-independence session—led by Yamil Galib of Peurto Rico—after the meeting was ordered adjourned without taking up a proposal recommending a Peurto Rican independence plebiscite.

Also tabled over loud protests was a motion censuring the Argentine Government as being "anti-hemispheric and pro-Axis."

The racial discrimination proposal, submitted by Alonso S. Perales of San Antonio, Texas, and Jose Emilio Barria of Panama, was approved by acclamation after delegates assailed discrimination against Mexicans in some sections of the United States.

The question of the disputed El Paso territory, commonly called the "Chamizal Question," was submitted by Gregorio Cordero Leon of Ecuador.

The resolution, asking the United States to return the territory since it had been awarded Mexico through international arbitration, was defeated after a noisy debate.

The delegation from Peru, a country that has a similar territorial dispute pending with Ecuador, joined the United States delegates in voting against the measure. The Brazilian and Chilean delegations voted against the resolution on the grounds that it was "political." The Mexicans abstained from voting.

Education of Veterans Raises Tuition Issue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — When Uncle Sam sends a veteran to a state university, who is going to pay the bill?

That is what education authorities want to know, and they expressed concern today lest a large part of the cost will fall squarely on the state governments.

They said field offices of the Veterans' Administration have been interpreting the "G. I. Bill of Rights" as meaning that the Government should pay only the customary student fee—and this amount, say the educators, is seldom more than a third of the cost of instruction.

A Veterans' Administration spokesman said the administration views the program as being "for the benefit of the veterans, and not as a subsidy for the colleges."

Dr. Francis J. Brown, consultant of the American Council on Education, said, "We believe it was the intent of Congress that education of veterans should be a Federal responsibility."

He said protests from many educators throughout the country have been pouring in against the idea of the Government paying only customary tuition to public institutions.

Dr. Brown said the tuition fees charged by private institutions are usually much higher than those of public institutions and that the latter will suffer unfairly unless the Government pays the actual cost of education—up to $500 a year as provided in the "Bill of Rights." Even in the case of endowed instituitons, he said, the listed tuition fees do not cover the actual cost.

The "G. I. Bill" says that the "customary cost of tuition" shall be paid by the Veterans Administration. Another clause says that if there is no established tuition, or if the Veterans Administrator finds the tuition to be inadequate, he is authorized to pay "fair and reasonable compensation" up to $500. This is the provision the educators are banking on.

To the veteran himself goes payments toward living costs.

The American Council on Education has suggested that a joint board from the Veterans Administration and the profession be established to decide what is a "fair and reasonable compensation" for each institution.

Nice Looking

Good teeth have much to do with good looks. Thorough brushing is important. Revelation Tooth Powder is recommended by dentists generally.

★ In some localities there may be a shortage of Revelation at times. The overseas fighting forces have first call.

REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Postwar Lend-Lease to Go On Commercial Pay Basis

Continued from Page 1

military matériel as such, but supplies which are useful for nonmilitary purposes as well.

These continued Lend-Lease purchases would include such items as trucks, railroad engines, tractors, gasoline and electric motors and other equipment which is now going into the common pool to be used against the enemy.

The end of the European side of the war will not, of course, affect the operation of Lend-Lease in its present form. The Allies will continue to produce as well as to conduct a common war against Japan and both matériel and men will comprise the common Allied Army, as they do in Brittany today.

But the central fact about the Lend-Lease re-negotiation is that after the defeat of the Axis Lend-Lease will be at once discontinued in its present form and will become, in effect, a commercial contract to be fulfilled on an agreed commercial basis.

It is for this reason, among others, that, while the law terminates next June, unless renewed, Congress has allowed three years for cleaning up outstanding contracts.

British Position

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The British unofficially took the position today that the war-born Lend-Lease program and reverse Lend-Lease should continue after the victory over Germany, but privately acknowledged that it was a touchy problem.

Sources here were cautious in the discussion, but were generally agreed on these points:

1. The "mutual aid" program should be continued until Japan is defeated.
2. Greater emphasis should be given in the United States to the British part in this program.
3. Clarification should be undertaken of the section of the program dealing with final settlements.

The British caution in the matter is born of a belief that the administration of Lend-Lease may develop into an issue during the presidential campaign. British officials have been advised to maintain a hands-off attitude in the election.

Senate Debate on Jobless Pay Raises States' Rights Issue

Continued from Page 1

the system by insuring the solvency of state compensation reserves.

The Kilgore bill provides payments up to a period of two years at rates ranging up to $35 a week, according to the number of dependents.

Need for extension of Federal old-age and survivors' insurance was injected into the reconversion picture today by the Federal Security Administrator, Paul V. McNutt, who warned that after the war many workers will have to shift back to uncovered employment unless the law is changed.

Big Groups Excluded

"Wartime employment opportunities," Mr. McNutt said, "have enabled millions of workers to go into covered employment and earn credits toward old-age and survivors' insurance benefits. Their old-age and survivors' insurance protection will decrease while they work in noncovered jobs and may lapse entirely."

At present about 20,000,000 are excluded from old-age insurance including persons who work on farms, domestic workers in private homes, self-employed, employees of nonprofit religious, educational, and humane organizations and employees of federal, state, county and local governments.

After a meeting yesterday of the Democratic Steering Committee, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley predicted that before the compensation bill leaves the Senate a plan for disposition of surplus property may also be added.

One of the main arguments in the Senate will be whether the compensation system should be "federalized." Though opponents of the Kilgore bill claim it concentrates too much power in the new Federal agency it would set up, a report by the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday declared: "In drafting these provisions the committee has been careful not to federalize the existing unemployment compensation systems."

Antitrust Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Justice Department announced Aug. 7 a policy intended to assure protection from antitrust law prosecution to industries which are co-operating with the War Production Board in developing plans for conversion from war to civilian production.

Attorney General Francis Biddle said the policy was established in correspondence with John Lord O'Brian, General Counsel of the WPB, who had inquired as to the status of persons and concerns discussing reconversion with the war agencies.

The Department said that consultations by members of industry advisory committees with the WPB on reconversion matters during the war will not under certain limitations constitute violation of the antitrust law.

"If members of the committees would themselves privately agree on any plan or program or take part in any such private plan or program involving directly or indirectly the production of commodities, such a plan would be subject to the antitrust laws," Mr. Biddle wrote.

He emphasized that each specific plan, before it is put into operation, must be "submitted to me for advice and individual clearance."

Chevrolet Strike Renewed Following One Day of Work

By the Associated Press

A strike at five plants of General Motors' Chevrolet gear and axle division in Detroit was renewed today after a one-day work resumption when all 3,500 employees on the day shift stayed away from their jobs in protest to the discharge of seven men.

A company spokesman confirmed the firings.

Spokesmen for Local 235 of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) said a strike meeting was held last midnight. Pickets surrounded the plants at 6:15 a. m., but dispersed after about an hour, the company reported.

The original strike, which involved all 7,000 employees of the five plants, was precipitated by the layoffs of six men in a dispute over production rates. The plants, which make parts for Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, were down for a week.

After Philadelphia's transit service was resumed, five of the eight Negroes who were scheduled to begin training as operators when the work stoppage began Aug. 1 reported to Philadelphia Transportation Company instruction depots yesterday but were told to "go home and call back tomorrow to see whether you are to report for work."

Told to Report Tomorrow

When they called today, they were told not to report this morning but to call again tomorrow. Later this morning they went to the Fair Employment Practices Committee office to report on the situation to G. James Fleming, Regional Director.

"All the indications," said Mr. Fleming, "are that the Government is going to take up the training again promptly, especially since the city is 27,000 workers short for all kinds of work.

"As trainees, they are getting 50 cents an hour. In their former status with the P. T. C. they made considerably more, so every day of delay means a financial loss to them.

"Some as operators will be earning less than they earned on their former jobs. They simply want to change to a more pleasant type of work."

Nationally, new disputes brought to almost 5,000 the number of truck drivers and helpers not working in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and Iowa.

Montreal Strike Continues

A Montreal, Que., tramways walkout and 20 continuing strikes throughout the nation kept an additional 15,500 workers from their jobs.

Dexter Lewis, Director of the Central States Drivers' Council, termed the truckers' strikes as unauthorized and said the majority of the union members were awaiting a presidential order authorizing seizure of truck lines whose operators, he said, have defied a WLB directive to increase drivers' wages.

A strike involving 774 employees of the Pennsylvania Truck Lines in York, Lancaster, and Harrisburg entered its third day today despite an order from the War Labor Board that the stoppage involving vital war material "must be terminated immediately."

The strike was called at midnight Aug. 5 by the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers (American Federation of Labor) in what union headquarters termed a protest against delay in granting a pay increase approved by the War Labor Board.

Transit Strike Costs Vast Loss in Work

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Aug. 8

Frank L. McNamee, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, said today the loss of 4,000,000 man hours in defense plants during the city's six-day transit strike cost the nation's war production program the equivalent of 267 Flying Fortresses or five destroyers.

The hours-lost figure covered only war plants, Mr. McNamee said, and did not include time lost by employees who arrived late or time lost by employees of subcontractors, which he estimated would represent an additional 1,000,000 man hours.

Hoover Withholds Views on Politics

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 8 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover said yesterday "I haven't thought about politics since the national convention in Chicago."

Mr. Hoover, asked by a Salt Lake Tribune interviewer if he planned to participate actively in Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's campaign for President, said that no decision on this would be made probably until September.

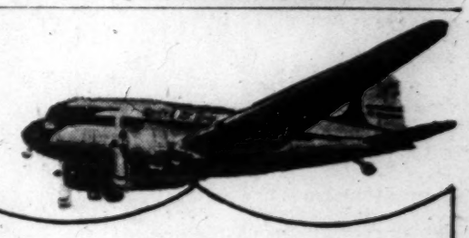
When a reporter commented the former President looked in fine health, Mr. Hoover responded: "I have some complaints, national and international, but no physical ones."

Mr. Hoover is inspecting some mines in Utah and Nevada.

Biddle Investigating P.A.C. But Not Hatch Act Cases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Francis Biddle, Attorney General, assured Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas yesterday that the Justice Department is investigating activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee but not, he said, alleged violations of the Hatch Act by Government employees.

Cases involving the Hatch Act restricting political activity of Federal employees, Mr. Biddle said, are handled by the Government agencies hiring them.



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John W. Kephart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8—John W. Kephart, who passed on here Aug. 6, was former Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, having retired in 1940.

Judge Kephart had practiced law with his two sons, State Senator A. Evans Kephart and Deputy Attorney General John W. Kephart, Jr., since he left the bench.

During 26 years on the State's Superior and Supreme Courts, he wrote more than 1,500 decisions and heard more than 13,000 cases. He was elected to the Superior bench in 1913 after a nonpartisan postcard campaign without receiving major party indorsement.

In 1918 he was elected to the State Supreme Court and became Chief of Justice in 1936. He was a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law.

James F. Hyde

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James F. C. Hyde, who passed on yesterday at Phoenixville, Pa., was Commanding General of the Service Command in the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific. General Hyde, whose home was in Washington, was a native of Newton Highlands, Mass., and attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo. He was commissioned a lieutenant of engineers in 1916 and was advanced to Brigadier General on Sept. 13, 1942. His campaign ribbons include World War I, Army of Occupation, American Defense, and those for the American, European, and Asiatic theaters in this war.

Two WPB Officials Resign In Output-Report Protest

Continued from Page 1

feeling of optimism in this country regarding the war.

V. Louis Bassie, acting director of the progress division of WPB's Bureau of Planning and Statistics, and Irving Kaplan, chief of the production analysis section of the Bassie division, then went to the War Department and went over their report with officers there.

Army Objects to Report

But this conference was far from satisfactory. The two WPB men insisted their figures were right, that industry had been rolling so fast that the Army was able to build up immense stockpiles with which to back up its victorious drives overseas. The Army, however, declared this just wasn't so and said industrial production was lagging and many items were perilously short.

The upshot of this conference was that Mr. Bassie and Mr. Kaplan submitted their report to the WPB. In view of the Army protests, however, Stacy May, chief of the WPB's Planning and Statistics Bureau, took the matter up with Charles E. Wilson, WPB Executive Vice-Chairman, and they decided to suppress the Bassie-Kaplan report for reasons of policy.

The latest development came with today's report that Mr. Bassie and Mr. Kaplan had submitted their resignations in protest against the report's suppression. So far, Donald Nelson, WPB Chairman, has not accepted their resignations.

Persons who have followed the periodic disagreements between the armed services and the WPB over production say that the present question is only one of the long series. They say, furthermore, that if one could find an absolutely neutral observer, he would probably say that both sides were partially right and partially wrong.

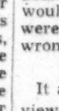
Viewpoints Differ

It all seems to depend upon the viewpoint. The WPB's conclusion that production was going well was, in all likelihood, based upon Army needs in the past and probably left a generous margin to take care of an increase in these needs.

The Army, however, looks at the problem from a different angle. The War Department is not interested in "generous margins." What it wants is a backlog of matériel so large that even the wildest eventualities would find it fully prepared.

Thus the WPB could say that American industry had been producing arms as fast, and even a little faster, than the Army needed them.

On the other hand, the War Department, which must consider all possibilities and which had been bothered with temporary shortages in the past, won't put its O. K. on any report saying that today's production is turning out just about everything that's needed.



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New Play for Cambridge—Acquisition at Springfield

'Dark of the Moon' Coming With Carol Stone as Star

Carol Stone will be starred at the Cambridge Summer Theater next week in "Dark of the Moon," a new play by Howard Richardson and James Berney, which is said to be heading for Broadway. The piece, which won the Maxwell Anderson Award presented by Leland Stanford University for the best verse play of 1942, is described as a "hill-billy legend with music." Douglas Moore, who wrote the score for "The Devil and Daniel Webster," is the composer.

Carol Stone, the youngest daughter of Fred Stone, has been seen in "Spring in Autumn," "Freckles," "The Jay Hawker," "Russet Mantle," and "White Horse Inn."

* * *

"Life With Father" heralds its return on Aug. 28 for a two-weeks engagement at the Colonial Theater with a contest in which the awards will be $250 in war bonds. The public is invited to send a list of numbered English words made from the phrase, "Funny Life With Father," to the contest editor at the Colonial Theater by the opening date. To each of the authors of the 10 longest lists will go a $25 war bond.

Incidentally, the New York production of "Life With Father" will celebrate its two-thousandth performance at the Empire Theater tomorrow night. The leads are now being played by Arthur Margetson and Nydia Westman.

* * *

Eddie Dowling will direct Herbert Kubly's play, "Men to the Sea," which Dave Wolper is bringing to the Wilbur Sept. 11 for a fortnight's tryout prior to Broadway. Howard Bay is designing the settings and Grace Houston the costumes.

* * *

The Valley Players will present "Three Is a Family" at the Mountain Park Casino, Holyoke, Aug. 15-20. Jean Guild and John O'Connor will be featured. "Charley's Aunt" is the current production. A revised version of "Broadway" as a semi-musical featuring Gaylord Mason is scheduled for the week of Aug. 22.

* * *

"Pursuit of Happiness," postponed from this week, will be presented by Mrs. Walter Hartwig at the Ogunquit Playhouse, Ogunquit, Maine, next week. Eugenia Rawls is featured, and other players are Francis Compton, Maxine Stuart, Ned Payne, and Frederic Cornell.

* * *

The bill next week, beginning Tuesday, at the Palmerton Playhouse, Worcester, will be "Fly Away Home," with Frank Lyon, Isabel Price, Edward Rowley, and Richard Daniels.

* * *

At Fitchburg, starting Tuesday, the Lake Whalom Theater will offer "Love from a Stranger," with Jane Ragle and Bruce Brighton.

* * *

Dwight Deere Wiman has obtained the stage rights for the United States of "How Are They at Home?" a J. B. Priestley play that has been well liked in London. Although Mr. Wiman is held in London by his duties as director of entertainment for the American Red Cross, the play is to be produced in New York shortly by his staff, of which Forrest C. Haring is general manager.

* * *

A company headed by Katharine Cornell and Brian Aherne have left the United States for an overseas USO-Camp Show tour. "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," directed by Guthrie McClintic, will be presented first. After this tour Miss Cornell, and Messrs. Aherne and McClintic will return to America. The remainder of the company will then present a revue written by Nancy Hamilton, with music by Morgan Lewis, directed by Robert Ross.

During the remaining four months of the tour, in addition to the revue, it is planned to present two plays, "The Man who Came to Dinner," and "Blithe Spirit." Costumes, settings, and lighting equipment are being carried by the company, which includes Brenda Forbes, Margalo Gilmore, Gertrude Macy, Nancy Hamilton, Elaine Perry, Emily Lawrence, Betty Brewer, Robert Ross, McKay Morris, Roger Stearns, William Noon, Chester Stratton, Erik Martin, and Seldon Wolff.

* * *

Judith Anderson heads a USO unit now in Australia with pianist-composer Albert Hay Malotte; Shirley Cornell, violinist; Helen McClure, singer, and Anne Triolo, accordionist.

* * *

Ann Sheridan, accompanied by two comedians, Ben Blue and Jackie Miles, is now in India, en route to GI audiences. Her company includes Mary Landa, dancer; and Ruth Denas, accordionist.

'Girl Singing Into Mirror'

Oil by Jean Etienne Liotard recently acquired by the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts.

Museum Buys Rare Canvas By Liotard

An important purchase of this season by the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts is the picture "Girl Singing into Mirror" by Jean Etienne Liotard (1702-1789).

The artist was born in Switzerland of French parents. He studied and worked in Paris. Most of his pictures were executed in pastel, and canvases like the Springfield acquisition are rare. Liotard's fame as a portraitist spread. He traveled and was guest at royal courts of France, England, and Austria, and at the Vatican. Among his eminent sitters were Madame de Pompadour, Marie Antoinette, Voltaire and Fontenelle. His clientèle was attracted by his gifts in naturalistic portrayal. While we today are accustomed to such accurate transcripts from nature, two centuries ago it was expected that a face painter suppress the less felicitous attributes of his sitter. Idealization would be one way of putting it, but it was really a practical matter, pleasing the client. As the Oriental visitor to Europe commented after seeing a successful portraitist amid his wares and sitters at his stylish studio: "No make han'some face, no get han'some price."

The songful mood of the young lady in the picture has been represented with remarkable authenticity. Liotard used a favorite device among painters, representation through a mirror. It gave him the opportunity to show a good deal more than would be seen in a frontal view.

There is an additional feature of interest for New Englanders. John Singleton Copley wrote to Liotard in 1762 about "obtaining a sett of the best Swis Crayons for drawing of Portraits." Later in the letter he said: "—however America which has been the seat of war and desolation, I would fain hope will one Day become the School of fine Arts and Monsieur Liotard('s) Drawing with Justice be set as patterns for our immitation."

Knowing of the correspondence we may look again at this singing girl and see a certain kinship between the styles of Copley and Liotard. Copley's "Boy with a Squirrel," for example (painted in 1765), resembles this portrait. Indeed, both Copley, of the American period, and Liotard had in common a frank and forthright realism achieved through rendering textures with accuracy, the total image, part and parcel.

Copley himself did a pastel of the greatly admired Liotard in 1775.

D. A.

Empire

Nancy Carroll

In "Too Many Husbands," at the Cambridge Summer Theater.

News of the Screen

Donald Woods, recently signed to a long-term contract by Warner Bros., has been assigned one of the top male roles in the film version of Col. Robert Lee Scott's book, "God Is My Co-Pilot." The cast includes Dennis Morgan, Raymond Massey, Andrea King, Alan Hale, Dane Clark, John Ridgely, John Miles, John Alvin and Dick Erdman. Robert Florey will direct.

* * *

Tribute will be paid to Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, recently killed in France, in Lester Cowan's United Artists release, "G. I. Joe" based on "Here Is Your War," by Ernie Pyle, war correspondent. General McNair, who was responsible for the idea of the picture, will be portrayed in sequences showing infantry action in the North Africa campaign.

* * *

Herbert Marshall has been signed by RKO Radio to share stellar honors with Dorothy McGuire and Alan Marshal in Harriet Parsons' production of "The Enchanted Cottage," which is scheduled to go before the cameras in the latter part of August under the direction of John Cromwell.

* * *

"Casanova Brown," released by International Pictures through RKO-Radio, will have 16 simultaneous premiére showings in U. S. Army open-air theaters in Normandy, today. Col. E. L. Munson, chief, Army Pictorial Services, has announced. The Gary Cooper-Teresa Wright film will be the first premiére held in territory retaken from the Nazis.

The American premiére of "Casanova Brown" will be at Radio City Hall, New York, in late August, with its general release about Sept. 1.

* * *

Paramount's remake of "The Virginian" will have Brian Donlevy as Trampas, Joel McCrea in the title role, and Sonny Tufts as Steven.

* * *

Helen Walker, Dennis O'Keefe, and Gail Patrick are to have the leads in the remake of "Brewster's Millions," to be filmed by Edward Small for United Artists release, Allan Dwan directing.

New Bill at Two Houses

The new bill opening today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters consists of "The Hour Before Dawn," starring Veronica Lake and Franchot Tone, and "Song of the Open Road," with Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields, Sammy Kaye and his orchestra, and Jane Powell.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—London Calling Europe. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Palace of Varieties." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA 9.62 meg., 31 m.
Ca acas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Episodes. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Cross Section. GRH 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU 7.28 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—"The English Hour." TGWA, 9.62 meg., 31 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. IIPSO 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopes' Orch.
4:45 p. m.—Southland Singing.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5:00—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 8:30—Same as WNAC.
8:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Wm. Steinberg.
9:00 p. m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Leaders in Food Canning Find This No Time to Quit

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no doubt that this year's enthusiasm for community canning has fallen far below the level of 1943, in the opinion of food preservation leaders in several Greater Boston communities. They are deeply concerned over the apathy displayed by many Massachusetts housewives. They feel this is no time to quit operations on the food front.

Mrs. George D. Vincent of Belmont reports that instead of the 1,200 who signed up last summer to take advantage of the canning facilities offered by the William Underwood Company, only 150 have shown an interest this year. Present plans, therefore, are to use the plant for only two weeks, beginning Aug. 21. "If we had 300 prospective canners, it would pay to do it for four weeks," she said today. Out of 1,200, between 700 and 800 actually took part in the 1943 project, which was carried on at the Underwood plant for nine weeks.

According to Mrs. John H. Cunningham, who is directing the Chestnut Hill Community Canning Kitchen for the third season, it is much harder to get workers this year. Last year, people came and asked her for the privilege of canning there. Now she and her coworkers have to "dig up" volunteers to carry through with the promised program of canning for Brookline hospitals. "We haven't done anything like as much for individuals," she declared.

At the Brookline Nutrition Center Canning Kitchen, which is new this year, Mrs. Virginia Sargent has run into a similar lack of interest.

"Women have the idea there is going to be plenty in the commercial market, therefore they won't bother," she explained. Her kitchen at the moment is trying to push the canning of tomatoes and will put on a special demonstration at 2:30 p. m. on Aug. 15 in the Lincoln School.

Cambridge is doing a good job, according to Mrs. Walter Dean of Massachusetts State College Extension Service, State Supervisor of Preservation Centers, but this, too, on a reduced scale. Where there were two centers, there is now but one, at the First Congregational Church. Invitations were sent to the same people in both groups but the response declined about one third; hence the union of the two, explained Mrs. Joseph H. Keenan, one of last year's guiding lights, who is now helping Mrs. Vincent in Belmont.

More food than ever will be needed, these women point out, to meet Army, Lend-Lease, and rehabilitation demands during the next year or two, and they maintain that if it had not been for the 60,000,000 jars put up in Bay State canning kitchens last summer, there would not have been the abundance on commercial shelves which has apparently given homemakers the idea that there will be plenty throughout 1944 and 1945 without their contributing to the nation's stockpiles.

It is planned to operate the Belmont project in the same manner as last year, when each gardener let Mrs. Vincent know two days ahead of time when her produce would be ready. Mrs. Vincent would then buy in the market enough to fill up the retorts and keep the 75 to 80 volunteers going full tilt. During the corn season they put up as many as 150 bushels a day.

Each volunteer was assigned three days, and if she didn't turn up on the first of those days, her name was dropped from the project. Also anyone who came late or left early more than once was "fired." Strict adherence to the planned schedule had to be maintained in order to carry through such a big project. Once food is in the process, it cannot be left like sewing or knitting to be picked up another day.

Each participant contributed $5 to be used for the purchase of extra produce. Overhead amounted to $30 a day and costs were divided among participants. Thanks to the efficiency of the factory setup, patriotically provided by their fellow citizen William J. Underwood, the women found they could can from three to five times as much as in their own kitchens.

22 New England Navy Airmen Return After 11 Months of Action in Pacific

Back from the battle of Saipan where they took part in the "Marianas Turkey Shoot," 22 New Englanders are among the veterans of Air Group 16 returning home after 11 months of action in the Pacific, the Navy announced today.

Japanese planes dropped so fast during the battle, which saw aviators of Group 16 knock down 150 enemy craft, that many enemy airmen parachuted from their planes before the Navy fliers could "shoot them down."

Landing a flaming plane within the range of enemy shore installations, Aviation Radioman, Second Class, Albert Tedesco of Woburn was rescued while Navy fighter planes strafed the Japanese positions.

Characteristic of the skill and bravery of these airmen is the action of Ensign Walter H. Albert of Braintree. Flying within a few feet of enemy planes to determine whether they were land or carrier based, Ensign Albert shot them down and then found that his radio and compass had failed. Although 250 miles from his ship, he navigated his way "home" with a small ornamental compass, part of a metal matchbox. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and participated in 25 strikes.

Other New Englanders in Air Group 16 are:

Lieut. Henry W. Kosefsako of Auburn, credited with two enemy planes and twice awarded the Air Medal. He participated in 28 strikes. Lieut. (j. g.) A. V. McPhillips of Providence, R. I., credited with four enemy planes, hold of the Silver Star Medal and participant in 25 strikes. Ensign Richard W. Fava of Roslindale, participated in 13 strikes. Ensign Warren F. Langley of Natick, Mass., who scored a hit on an enemy repair ship and participated in 21 strikes. Aviation Radioman, First Class, Leo Wilfred Boulanger of Fall River, who participated in 24 strikes and who holds the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross. Aviation Radioman, First Class, Arthur B. Bazin of Williamstown, who shot down a Zero, participated in 20 strikes and holds the Air Medal and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Air Medal. Aviation Radioman, First Class, Louis T. Cote, who holds the Air Medal and who participated in 26 strikes. Aviation Radioman, First Class, Francis R. Flood, of Rutland, Vt., who holds the Air Medal and participated in 23 strikes. Aviation Radioman, First Class, Selbie Greenhalgh, of Pawtucket, R. I., awarded the Air Medal (twice) and the Purple Heart, who participated in 13 strikes. Aviation Radioman, First Class, William L. Milligan of Sayleeville, R. I., holder of the Air Medal and participant in 20 strikes. Aviation Radioman, First Class, William A. McElhiney, of Sudbury, who shot down a Zero, participated in 40 strikes, and who holds the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Aviation Machinest's Mate, First Class, John J. McLaughlin of Millis, holder of the Air Medal and participant in 18 strikes. Aviation Ordnance, Second Class, R. W. Sutton of North Adams, holder of the Air Medal and participant in 13 strikes. Aviation Machinist's Mate, Second Class, William E. McKenna of Worcester, who holds the Air Medal and who participated in 19 strikes. Aviation Radioman, Second Class, Rene J. LaBlanc of Waltham, participant in 27 strikes and holder of the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross. Theodore H. LeMieux of Lawrence, Mass., participant in 27 strikes and holder of the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross. Aviation Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Kenneth A. Lea of Coventry, R. I., participant in 27 strikes and holder of the Air Medal. Aviation Radioman, Second Class, Robert G. Cushing of Waltham, participant in 28 strikes and holder of the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross. Aviation Radioman, Second Class, Raymond A. Barrett of Springfield, participant in 24 strikes and holder of the Air Medal and Distinguished Flying Cross. Aviation Radioman, Second Class, Frederick J. Legere of Sanford, Maine, participant in 21 strikes and holder of the Air Medal.

On the Esplanade

Tonight

Wedding March from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 8, in F major ..... Beethoven
Overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
Dagger Dance from "Natoma" ..... Herbert
Czardas, "Spirit of the Warrior" ..... Grossman

Wednesday Morning Children's Concert

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Minuet from Symphony No. 40 in G minor ..... Mozart
Largo from the Opera, "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
"Peter and the Wolf" ..... Prokofiev
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
Narrator: Laning Humphrey
Speaker: Nicholas A. Rasetzki

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Too Many Husbands," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Nancy Carroll. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road — Espianade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hatch Memorial hell, Embankment Road—Children's Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Laning Humphrey, narrator. Nicholas A. Rasetzki, speaker. 10:30 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Buddie Aquilan, vivian Austin. 9:05, 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.
Kenmore — "Cross of Lorraine," Jean Pierre, Gene Kelly. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. "Rationing," Wallace Beery. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"The song of Bernagette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25, 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.
Modern—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. 10:30 a. m., 12, 3:30, 7. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45.
Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:58, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.
Paramount—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.
RKO-Boston — "The Impostor," Jean Gabin. 9:30, 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Stage Show, 11:10, 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.
Scollay—"The Adventures of Mark Twain," Frederic March, Alexis Smith. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:25, 9:05. "It Happened Tomorrow," 12:15, 3:55, 7:40.
State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.
South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether," "Hot Money," "Riders of the Range," "Colorful Colorado," "Important Business," "Battle Stations," Flicker Flashbacks.
Telenix—"Wearers of the Purple Heart," "FitzPatrick Visits Colorado," "Kid in Upper Four." Film Memories, Bugs Bunny, Vera Vague, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1, 4:25, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10:25, 2, 5:30, 9:15. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 9 a. m., 12:34, 4:10, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Snow White." 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young.
Regent: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Nasty Nuisance," B. Watson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale.
Coolidge Corner: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson.
Cleveland Circle: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:40, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, G. de Haven. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Selected Short Subjects. 2, 8.
University: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Everett—Capitol: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn. 3:17, 8:09. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean. 2:01, 7, 9:39.
Park—"Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "The Whistler," Richard Dix.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 1:30, 5:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Snow White." "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:30, 8:15. "Racket Man," Tom Neal. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN — Granada: "Show Business," George Murphy, Eddie Cantor. 3:07, 6:16, 9:29. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:38, 4:47, 7:56.
Mystic: "Monster Maker," J. C. Watsh, R. Morgan. 2:12, 7, 9:45. "Shake Hands with Murder," Frank Jenks. 3:52, 8:32.
Strand: "The Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. 3:04, 8:11. "Men on Her Mind," M. B. Hughes, Ed. Norris. 1:52, 6:50, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:17, 9:17. "Tunisian Victory." 1:52, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Sweethearts of the U. S. A.," Una Merkel. 2:15, 8. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 9:05.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan, The Black Parachute," John Carradine.
Fellsway: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Un in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Slightly Terrific," 3:35, 7:55, 10:10.
NATICK—Colonial: "The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal. Selected Shorts, and Latest World News. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Leon Errol.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Strand: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Jeanne Crain. "Glidersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary, Marion Martin. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Woman in Bondage," Patrick Kelly. "Hot Rhythm," Poma Drake, Robert Lowery.
Strand: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "You Can't Ration Love," Johnnie Johnston.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Glidersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 2:07, 7:32. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:26, 9:11.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Orchests Walk Along," Arthur Lake.
Coolidge: "Days from Down Under," Charles Laughton. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Theater: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. Jack Carson, Irene Manning. "Attack"—the Battle for New Britain."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald.
WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Ill Diddle Diddle," Alnhne Menion, Martha Scott. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.

AMUSEMENTS

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LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
SCIENTIFICALLY AIR COOLED
Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open: State 11:15 a. m.
MGM presents its biggest musical splash of the season!
MGM's BATHING BEAUTY
in COLOR with Red SKELTON
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Plus
Excellent MGM Shorts
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EXETER KEN 7067
EXETER NEAR BOYLSTON ST.
BETTY GRABLE
"PIN UP GIRL"
LIONEL BARRYMORE · VAN JOHNSON
"THREE MEN IN WHITE"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Veronica LAKE · Franchot TONE
"The Hour Before the Dawn"
plus "Song of the Open Road"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Anne BAXTER · William EYTHE · Michael O'SHEA
"THE EVE OF ST. MARK"
Plus "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

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75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
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Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 No Mon. Perf.
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The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN · OSCAR ANNABELLA · KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
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Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HUTTON · HARRY JOSEPH · EVELYN GARDE · STOCKWELL · BULOFF · WYCKOFF
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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt," *Walter Winchell*
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS · DENNIS · DUDLEY
SKINNER · KING · DIGGES
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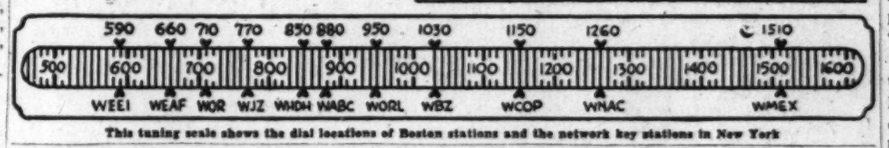
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Dramatic sketch	Sports program
3:15	Tena and Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports;	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	N. Y. Giants - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama: Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness' sk	burgh Pirates Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley: Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music: Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Telegraphic Reports;	News; Art Jarret's Or
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	N. Y. Giants - Pitts-	Art Kassel's Orch
4:30	Help Wanted: News	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	burgh Pirates Baseball	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45		"Off the Record"	"Widder Brown"	N. Y. Giants-Pittsburgh	Guy Lombardo's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventure of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45	Hawaii, 1950: Music	Music: Speaker	'Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News: Steve Burke	News service	Sports; music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The King's Men	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports: Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News: 6.55 J Harsch	Baseball scores: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Land of the Lost"	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Chas. T. Trusell, news	Frank Munn, songs
7:15	J Nesbitt; Parade	"The Land of the Lost"	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Gilbert and Sullivan
7:45	Hour: songs; or.	Wave Parade: Wm Lang	Boys": variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch	Red River Valley Trio
8:00	'Big Town"; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views: orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	G Warner: "Lady	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	"Quick as a Flash";	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Hamilton: News.	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy': sk.	Quiz: Ken Roberts, me	T

U. S. Spearhead Moves Within 100 Miles of Paris

Continued from Page 1

with planes alone knocking out 163 enemy tanks.

Battles still continued in this middle sector where four German armored divisions—mounting the heaviest counterassault since June 6—sought to crash through the Allied corridor joining Normandy and Brittany. The town of Mortain, swept up in the assault, was recaptured by doughboys.

A front dispatch said advanced units of the United States offensive to the south—hitting eastward from Mayenne and Laval—had entered Le Mans, an important communications center.

The Canadian First Army on the Allied left flank burst forward at midnight after a bombbarrage by 1,000 RAF heavy bombers, and broke the first main enemy defense line south of Caen, advancing up to four miles.

Novel tactics marked the assault. The bombers flew in close ground support for the first time in darkness, and Canadian artillery tracer shells spotted the targets for them just ahead of the Allied line. The Allied planes hurled down 6,700 tons of explosives and then Canadian armore rolled forward in the darkness—the first major night attack by tanks in France. Infantrymen followed, digging out the Germans.

The Canadian push was pointed in the direction of the road hub city of Falaise, 20 miles southeast of Caen.

The Canadian First Army, which also includes some British units, swept through the blasted strongpoints of May-sur-Orne and St. Martin de Fontenay east of the Orne River which the Germans have defended for weeks.

A furious battle was reported racing around Tilly-la-Campagne, five miles below Caen. The town long since has been demolished but remains a valuable artillery position.

American forces were within five miles of the port of Lorient on the south coast of the Breton Peninsula, but there was no further information about the German surrender offer there.

The St. Malo Peninsula has been cut, and American troops are fighting within four miles of Brest. Guingamp, east of Brest, has been captured.

The battle was reported continuing in the area of the German counterattack near Mortain, but the Nazi push was not considered a serious threat to the American coastal corridor connecting the Normandy and Brittany fronts.

The new drive toward Paris by British and Canadian troops east of the Orne River was going well. The British took 400 to 500 prisoners on Mont Pincon just west of the Orne.

Eastern Front:

Lubana Captured By Soviet Force

Russian troops in Latvia captured Lubana, 100 miles east of Riga on the Baltic coast, a Soviet communiqué announced.

They also cut the railway line and highway between Madona and Gulbene. Madona is 80 miles east of Riga.

Continuing their drive on East Prussia, other Soviet forces captured the large highway junction towns of Kurtavenia and Saukenai, which is 70 miles northeast of Tilsit in East Prussia.

West of Sandomierz, Russians expanding their bridgehead on the left bank of the Vistula River captured over 60 populated places.

If there has been some slowing down in the battle for Warsaw and the battle for East Prussia it is because the Russians are not ready yet for an all-out effort. Much depends on the speed with which the 25 German divisions surrounded on the Baltic are wiped out. In order to save two or possibly three weeks, Hitler has decided to sacrifice these divisions.

This decision appears to have been one of the chief causes of conflict between the Nazis and certain generals including, to all appearances, Gen. Georg Lindemann, commander of the Baltic group, whose whereabouts still is a matter of speculation but who is apparently no longer in charge.

Russian opinion is that the Germans now haven't a chance to break through the ever-widening Mitau-Tukums corridor.

The Germans are fighting stubbornly east of Riga, but despite the difficult wooded and marshy terrain the Russians have forced the River Aiviekste, a tributary of the Dvina, 50 miles from Riga, and henceforth the terrain becomes much easier.

The encircled Germans have been sternly warned by the Russians against destruction of towns and villages.

Guam:

Americans Control Nine Tenths of Isle

American troops pushed northward three miles in the center of the fighting lines on Guam to bring about nine tenths of the island's 225 square miles under control, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The village of Yigo was captured in the northward sweep, along with considerable stores of ammunition and supplies. Yigo is almost directly west of Mt. Santa Rosa, just ahead of the Americans and on their right or eastern flank.

With the Nipponese pushed back into a tenth of Guam's area, final crushing of the remnants of the trapped garrison can be expected shortly.

Italy:

Nazis Still Cling South of Arno

The Germans clung tightly to a foothold in the hills south of the Arno River in the great bend east of Florence after counterattacking sharply against Indian troops advancing through the mountains north of Arezzo.

In the two great cities bisected by the Arno—Florence and Pisa—the positions of the contending forces remained virtually unchanged, the Allies holding the region south of the stream and the Germans still in control of the north banks.

Stormy weather, with much rain, curtailed action along most of the front. On both sides of Florence Gen. Sir Harold Alexander sent Eighth Army patrols across the Arno, but there was no sign of an attempt to gain a foothold over the stream.

Burma-India:

Japanese Forces Continue Retreat

Allied patrols, fanning out beyond captured Tamu into the frontier region of Northwestern Burma, have crossed the Yu River without meeting any resistance from Japanese forces retreating toward the Chindwin, Allied headquarters announced.

At the same time, on the Indian side of the border, other Allied forces moving southward along the highway from Imphal to Tiddim were reported making satisfactory progress in clearing that artery of the enemy.

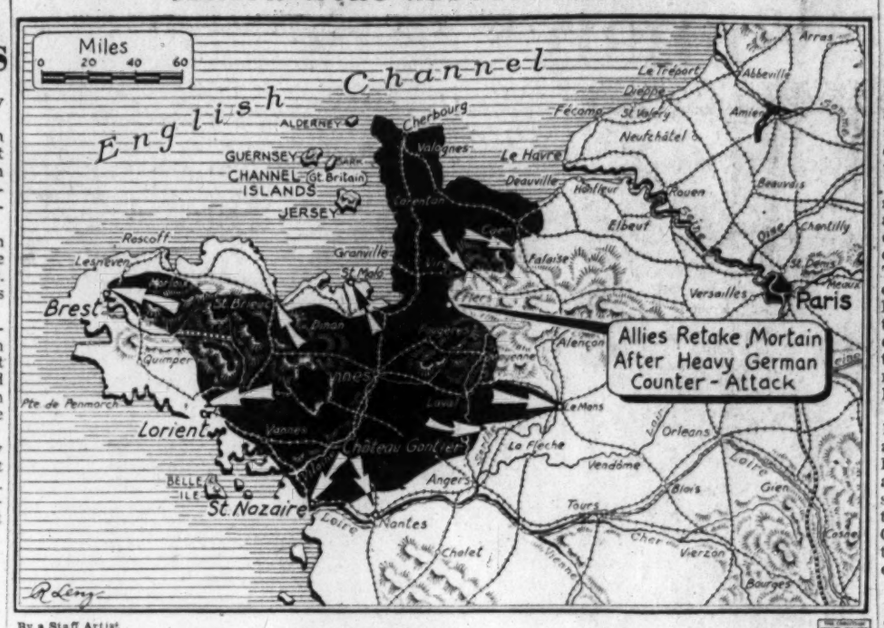
China:

Japanese Thrust At Hengyang Nipped

In heavy fighting Chinese defenders have smashed yet another determined Japanese offensive against Hengyang, rail-junction fortress in northern Hunan Province, front dispatches said.

The Chinese High Command itself said Chinese troops had wiped out part of one Japanese force which infiltrated into their positions about the city, which the Japanese have been trying to capture for more than a month in their campaign to control the Hankow-Canton railway.

Allied Tide Moves Eastward



By a Staff Artist

Spearhead Points Toward Paris

Blackened section of map indicates the section of North France now in Allied hands. While fighting is still in progress near each of the main Brittany ports, the main Allied thrust is eastward toward Paris, an American spearhead being reported to have advanced beyond Le Mans.

Tokyo Reports Plane Raid on Philippines

By the Associated Press

The first Allied aerial strike against the Philippine Islands since the surrender of Corregidor 27 months ago has been reported by Tokyo Radio without confirmation.

The Japanese report said two Allied planes appeared over Davao, main Nippon stronghold in the Southern Philippines. The Japanese termed them "nuisance raiders" and, as usual, claimed "absolutely no damage."

Colonel McNair:

Helped Develop Tank Destroyers

Col. Douglas McNair, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, who was reported killed in action on Guam, was one of the staff of young officers who organized the Army's tank-destroyer center at Camp Hood, at Killeen, Texas, near here, and played a leading role in the development of tank-destroyer tactics and employment.

He came to the tank-destroyer center when its force was being assembled in Temple, Texas, in January, 1942, and organized the weapons department of the tank-destroyer school and directed it for more than a year.

Robot Bombs:

Attack Resumed Against Britain

Bright moonlight and clear skies aided British coastal defenses during the night as the Germans resumed their flying-bomb attacks on London and Southern England after a brief lull.

The attacks were on a comparatively small scale and a number of the robots were shot down before they reached their targets.

Partisans:

Yugoslav and Greek Forces Combine

Yugoslav and Greek Partisans have joined forces along the frontiers and together have captured the Greek industrial town of Edessa, at the center of Northern Greece, Marshal Josip Broz '(T'to) communiqué reported.

The communiqué from the Yugoslav leader said capture of the city, which formerly had a population of 20,000, threatened German communications between Solun and Bitolj.

American Ordnance Plants Already at Work in Normandy

A UNITED STATES BASE IN FRANCE, Aug. 8 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry B. Sayler, a ranking ordnance officer, said today that captured guns, tanks, and automobiles indicated Germany was not suffering from any shortage of critical materials.

"Their materiel continues good," he told correspondents, "but ours is better." He added that the Ordnance Department was preparing for the war to continue "at least several months."

Plants already are operating among the orchards and grain fields of Normandy, supplying the Allies with every type of munitions and fighting equipment from pistol bullets to Sherman tanks.

A tour of the Cherbourg harbor area by boat disclosed the extent of demolition accomplished jointly by German dynamite and Allied naval gunnery. It also showed the extent of ingenuity by American harbor and transport engineers.

Already a railroad is operating south from Cherbourg toward the battle front carrying whole carloads of equipment for American fighting engines. The population of Cherbourg is dribbling back but they are outnumbered two or three to one by American troops.

A mass of fighting materiel is pouring in. For example, a depot commanded by Lieut. Col. A. R. Decker, Homewood, Ill., has an assembly line able to put together scores of trucks daily with storage facilities for 6,000.

Trucks no longer are assembled in Great Britain, but in France, where the job is done swiftly. The port of Cherbourg is 300 miles closer to New York than is London.

Program for Reich Proposed

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Britain's Liberal Party asserted today that once the frontiers of Germany are set after the war, the United Nations should guarantee to defend them, by force if necessary.

Making public a program for postwar Germany, the Party Committee headed by Lord Perth, who as Sir Eric Drummond was Secretary-General to the League of Nations from 1919 to 1933, said the two general guiding principles should be:

1. Germany must not be allowed to establish a military force to enable it to contemplate successful aggression again.

2. Germany must not be treated worse than other nations in matters of economics, finance, and welfare.

The Party said the trial of war criminals should be completed within six months after the armistice; proposed occupation of all Germany, but no longer than necessary, and added these proposals:

Total disarmament of Germany and Allied control of important war materials; a ban on building of aircraft, tanks, heavy guns, battleships or submarines; Allied control of the output of nitrates.

The program suggested an Allied high commissioner to handle re-education of Germany, adding that an American would be the best choice because of German admiration for American institutions and organization.

French Village Gets Moslem Fund Aid

LONDON, Aug. 8 (CBS)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle will hand the sum of 800,000 francs to the community of St. Gingolph, French village near the Swiss border "which was so hard-hit by German savagery," the British Radio said.

The broadcast explained that the money was collected by the Mohammedan population of the Saida region, to help rebuild a village in France.

Navy Custom Bows; Baby Girl Is 'Seabee'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Navy units long have been named after persons, but now comes a person named after a Navy unit, Seabee Paula Fouchard of Auverie, Normandy.

The Navy, telling about it, said it was this way: Henri Marcel Auguste Fouchard and his wife were driven from their village by the war. At about that time a baby was due to arrive and no civilian doctor was to be found.

The couple came upon a construction battalion, complete with a medical officer, Lieut. Commander Richard Dabney Anderson of Burlington, N. J. So, the Seabees, who claim they are prepared to deal with any situation, took over that problem. M. and Mme. Fouchard wanted to show their appreciation — so their daughter was named "Seabee."

Miguel Antonio Otero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTE FE, N. M., Aug. 8—Miguel Antonio Otero, who passed on here yesterday, was Governor of the Territory of New Mexico from 1897 to 1906 and author of works of frontier days.

His father, Don Miguel Antonio Otero, the first, was a member of a prominent native family of New Mexico, which he served as Governor and delegate to Congress. The father followed the frontier with mercantile stores, giving his son an intimate knowledge of the country and people for the latter's writings in later years.

Mr. Otero wrote "My Life on the Frontier, 1864-1882," "The Real Billy the Kid," whom he knew, "Conquistadores of Spain and Buccaneers of England, France and Holland," and "My Memoirs."

During his career he served at various times as cashier of the San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas, N. M.; city treasurer of Las Vegas, clerk of San Miguel County, clerk of the Fourth District Federal Court, Treasurer of New Mexico, president of the New Mexico Parole Board, and United States Marshal for the Panama Canal Zone.

In politics, he was four times a delegate to Democratic national conventions, twice serving as chairman of the New Mexico delegation. He was chairman of the New Mexico delegation to the Progressive National Convention in 1912, a member of the Progressive National Committee and a convention delegate in 1916; chairman of the Canal Zone delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1920 and 1924, and a member of the Democratic National Committee, 1920-24.

Soviet to Enlist Aid of Hitler Exiles

Continued from Page 1

diversionists into Russia in the guise of political refugees. Accordingly at that time there was a careful sifting. But many of those who were arrested have been exonerated and rehabilitated since the war began.

It is a tribute to the Russians, sense of balance that little of the animus against the Germans caused by Nazi cruelties has been directed against these refugees. They have been accorded throughout all the consideration and privileges to which they are entitled by the Soviet Constitution which contains a special clause on sanctuary for anti-fascist political refugees. They continue to live in Moscow unmolested.

In the black days of October, 1941, many of them were evacuated to the East along with the Russian population, but practically all have since returned. They preserve their own political affiliations, including membership in the German Communist Party, even though the Comintern no longer exists.

Many of these German political refugees are active in the publication and propaganda work of the Free Germany Committee which issues a weekly newspaper called Freies Deutschland and a constant stream of pamphlets on a variety of military and political subjects.

None of the publications are narrowly communist in character. The emphasis is on opposition to Naziism and advocacy of German-Russian friendship — the two points on which all members of the Free Germany Committee can agree.

Propaganda for Prisoners

The backdrop of the Committee's activity is provided by the great grey mass of German war prisoners over half a million of whom are sweating out the war in Soviet prisoner-of-war camps. In the Soviet Union, at least, there is no ban on the circulation of anti-Nazi literature and propaganda among prisoners.

Most of the Committee's efforts are directed toward this grey mass, toward weaning the rank-and-file German away from Naziism and its inhuman creeds.

Thus the work of re-educating the German people, which the postwar planners talk about so glibly, already is underway in Soviet Russia.

It is still too soon to predict the exact part that will be assigned to the Free Germany Committee after Hitler's defeat. But the caliber and connections of many of its individual members are sufficient to vouchsafe them an audience and a following inside the Reich. The eventual release and repatriation of half a million German war prisoners, who for long months have been exposed to a steady barrage of anti-Nazi and pro-Russian propaganda also will have some effect.

In gauging the prospects it furthermore is worth recalling that right up until Hitler's seizure of power in 1933 the German Communist and Social-Democratic Parties swung 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 votes respectively. While in the intervening years these groups have been submerged, once Naziism is overthrown they are almost certain to recover some of their old following and influence. No doubt the Russians have weighed these elements in their plans for postwar Germany.

Other Imponderables

There are other imponderables operating in favor of eventual good relations between the Soviet Union and a reconstituted non-Nazi Germany. The Russians understand the technique of military occupation and how to avoid friction between their soldiers and the local inhabitants wherever the occasion requires. The present situation in Iran is a case in point. There the behavior of the Russian soldiers has been correct and disciplined to a fault—superior to that of either the British or Americans. A similar situation may be anticipated in the event of a joint military occupation of Germany.

All of this indicates that the Russians intend to maintain their present lead in the solution of the postwar German problem. In the interests of peace and world stability they doubtless will accord their plans and moves with those of Britain and America.

Though the Russians are committed to the transfer of considerable slices of Eastern Germany to Poland as compensation for Russia's retention of the lands east of the River Bug, it is unlikely they would favor any further drastic breakdown of Germany's territorial integrity.

While the Russians will seek to educate and reform the German people rather than wreak vengeance on them, on some points they will brook no leniency nor compromise.

All of the war criminals on their long list from Hitler down to the most insignificant member of the Wehrmacht who committed some outrage in occupied territory—whether of his own volition or on orders from higher up will be tracked down and dealt with.

Naziism and all its works they would destroy root and branch, not permit it to hibernate in some dark underground—and it is on this point of their program that the Russians anticipate possible opposition in Britain and America, from people who, in their estimation, are tolerant toward the less obvious forms of Naziism.

But on one point they expect complete unanimity—the destruction of the German war machine and its supporting industries beyond all possibility of recovery for the next half century. By that time, the Russians predict they themselves will have recovered from their wounds and built up their own strength beyond the point of any possible fear of attack from any quarter.

Army Paper Assails National Committee

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 8

The Berlin Radio said that for the first time a printed reference had been made in Germany to the National Committee of Free Germany of Gen. Walter von Seydlitz in Moscow.

The German soldiers' newspaper Front und Heimat, which "is close to Dr. (Joseph) Goebbels," quoted the paper as saying the Soviets had made use "of some traitors to mix them in one pot with Communists who have emigrated from Germany to form a so-called National Committee."

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News, Homemaking, Food
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Today's Woman

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Wednesday

Alaska Clubs Do Lively Work Despite Distance Hurdles

This is the second of two articles on Alaskan women's organizations. The first dealt with that of the native Indian woman. This tells of the influence of white women's groups.

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Alaska was a man's country, so far as the white population was concerned, when Mrs. Mildred R. Hermann went there 25 years ago to teach school. But the fact that Mrs. Hermann, who became Alaska's only woman attorney 10 years ago, is now State Director of the OPA for the Territory and the only woman to hold such a post, testifies that times have changed rapidly in the past quarter of a century.

The change really began in earnest in 1913 when, six years before the Woman Suffrage Amendment was added to the Federal Constitution, the women of Alaska were granted the franchise. Since then they have taken an increasingly active interest in public affairs. Three have served in the Territorial legislature—two in the last session—and two are now candidates for the house. Many have, of course, gone into war work although some have been evacuated from war zones since Pearl Harbor. But Alaskan women's organizations continue to carry on with their programs geared strictly to wartime.

Three Prominent Groups

Much has been accomplished by the women, and their organizations—the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs which several years ago was granted the status of a state organization in the General Federation because of its notable work, the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the Alaskan Branch of the American Association of University Women—have been important factors in the progress made.

Carrying on a federation of clubs in any state of the Union, where transportation and mail service bring members within a few railroad hours of each other and where telephone communication reduces miles to minutes, is comparatively simple. But in Alaska it is different. Member clubs and individual members are weeks—sometimes many weeks—apart. The Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs has associate members, usually teachers or nurses, in widely scattered communities. One of its most active clubs is at Unga in the Aleutians. (Before the war we might have wondered just where that was.) The club farthest north is in Nome. Another is at Bethel, an isolated, remote town on Bristol Bay.

Carry on Alone

State officers can't arrive as guests of honor for the special meetings of these remote member clubs. Some of these sturdy groups have never seen one of their state officers any more than they've seen members of the Territorial legislature from other areas than their own. All of their contacts with the state officers and with other clubs are by mail, but they are mighty cordial contacts and the co-operation of these clubs would serve as a model for many in areas where transportation is streamlined.

A service, not only to club women but to the whole Territory, has been the legislative program of the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs which undertook, some years ago, the publicizing of the work of the legislature. The Federation developed the only means there was of informing the whole Territory of the work of its legislative body. There is no Territory-wide newspaper because of the problem of transportation, so the Federation issued a bulletin four times a session, outlining the progress of legislation and the stand of legislators on various measures.

Influenced Law-Making

Then the Territorial lawmakers looked to their law-making more diligently than ever before. A few years ago, club members and other Alaskans were reached even faster with news of their legislature. Free time was obtained twice a week on the radio. Mrs. Hermann, as legislative chairman of the Federation at that time, presented twice-weekly legislative reviews during two sessions on her own initiative. By that time the programs had attained so much approval that a sponsor was obtained for her and the programs went on three times a week for a year. Then came the war.

The legislators found questions coming in from distant voters as to why they took the stand they did on this measure or that and the whole effect of the plan was to draw Alaskans closer together and make them more keenly aware of the problems that were common to the whole Territory even though the population was so scattered.

Another feather in the cap of the Federation was the award it received at the Golden Jubilee convention of the General Federation for outstanding work of its Department of International Relations under Mrs. Allan Petersen of the Unga Woman's Club — work carried on entirely by mail.

Publicize Activity

The Alaska Federation has also prepared all of the copy for ten annual special editions of the Juneau Alaska Press, telling what the women of the Territory were doing and including records of the votes of members of the Legislature on important measures. Orders were taken months in advance for the 5,000 copies of these papers which were sent into every community in the Territory and also widely distributed in the States.

Out of a population of 72,524 far less than half of which are women, the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs has about 1,000 members.

Its membership includes a number of the native Indian women, although these have their own Alaska Native Sisterhood, and there is a close bond of friendship between the two organizations.

Miss Mabel Daniels, Composer

Sets Higher Standards for Women Composers

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Write fewer lullabies and more fugues, if you want to count as a composer in your own day and generation," is the advice Mabel Daniels offers to women. She speaks from long experience. Her counsel, of course, is to be taken metaphorically rather than literally, but it sums up the fact that people have not yet accepted women as writers in the larger forms of music.

Miss Daniels is one of the small minority who have composed for orchestra and been placed on important symphony programs. When she first approached one of the big radio networks with the score of her prelude, "Deep Forest," she was received by a courteous gentleman who turned over two or three pages and said, with evident astonishment,

"Why, this would have to be rehearsed!"

Rehearsals, "Of Course"

"Of course," the composer answered, "anything I write would have to be rehearsed."

"Then we can't do it," was the rejoinder, "You see, the men play everything at sight on these programs."

And the point of this illustration is that Miss Daniels had been permitted to show her composition because the program was a light one, and it had never occurred to the conductor that a woman would offer him anything of the delicately imaginative nature of "Deep Forest." This prelude for orchestra was later performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Koussevitzky conducting; by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the leadership of John Barbirolli; and by various other well-known orchestras in the United States and England. Critics spoke of its "richness of orchestration" and "distinctive sonority and variety of tone colors."

When her "Exultate Deo" for chorus and orchestra was first performed, by the Harvard-Radcliffe Chorus, on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Radcliffe College, and later by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the press wrote of "exultant power," of effective handling of choral forces, and of the sense of "structure and sonority."

Every writer of music must toil hard and persistently to obtain a place for his productions, but the woman composer has thus far encountered the extra obstacle of incredulity. After the performance of her cantata, "The Song of Jael," which had its première at the Worcester Festival in 1940, under Albert Stoessel, the audience demanded the composer's presence on the platform.

Woman on Platform

During the intermission, a man who was wandering through the corridor, not recognizing Miss Daniels, said to her, "I liked that piece about Jael, but what on earth was that woman doing up there on the platform?" If he had seen a man there he would have known immediately that the composer had been called upon to acknowledge the applause.

Possessing a keen sense of humor, this Boston composer has thoroughly enjoyed such incidents. The best thing for women to do, she said, as we chatted in her pleasant apartment, is to get a broader view. They are accepted as makers of the violin sonata, the song, the piano piece, but they are yet to prove themselves in the larger forms of composition. "And every work by a woman which finds a place on a dignified program helps every other woman who is writing."

Incident at Munich

In her book, "An American Girl in Munich," written during her student days, she tells in an entertaining manner how she became the first of her sex to enter the score-reading class at the Royal Conservatory in Munich. The instructor showed considerable agitation at her request and took the matter to the Director, who pondered a while, then said, "Of course, because a Fraulein never has joined the class is no reason why a Fraulein never can."

The secretary of the institution said, "Not at all," and after further deliberation she was admitted. "The gravity of his expression," she wrote, "was worthy a crisis in the affairs of state."

The general public, she finds, has little conception of the amount of work that goes into an orchestra score. One woman asked her, "You surely don't have to write all the notes for each instrument?" Not only does the composer write every single note for every single instrument, but after the manuscript is copied he should check each note and each mark of expression; it is so easy to overlook mistakes in the intricate detail involved.

Miss Daniels is inclined to think that English conductors are more willing to consider women's compositions than the majority of conductors in the United States, but, of course, the latter, more often than not, are imported from Europe, and the idea of larger works by women is probably newer to them.

"Avoid being an amateur!" she warns. That has a wide reference, but one instance she recalls of the time she was studying with George W. Chadwick, in Boston. A local chorus was about to perform an operetta she had written. She gurgled the joyous news to him as she went to rehearsal.

"I hope you will get well paid," he replied.

A Price Requisite

"Oh, no," she said, "I'm doing it for charity." And his answer was, "Unless you put some value on your own work, they will think it doesn't amount to anything. You can't afford to waste your vitality that way. Even if they can pay only a little, it should be done."

Although she looks upon most ultra-modern music as ephemeral she is not above experimenting with the methods of writing in several keys at once, "taking two or three notes and making a theme, turning them upside down and twisting them this way and that," but she feels that real music requires something more than the qualities of a cross-word puzzle.

She acknowledges the contribution modern harmony, modern counterpoint, and methods of arrangement have made in breaking away from the "lush sentimentality" of the past century. But, she avers, "we have to put some little human something into it." She believes in thorough experimentation in new methods, in taking the best in the new and keeping the best in the old.

One of the most useful things in her training was singing in the Cecilia Society of Boston. This brought her in touch with contemporary music. Rehearsals placed her "on the inside of music." She was not equipped to play an instrument in the orchestra, and singing with the orchestra was the next best thing.

Her achievements in music have brought her two honorary degrees, one of Doctor of Music from Boston University; the other Master of Arts from Tufts College. She was graduated, magna cum laude, from Radcliffe College, where she was leader and soloist of the Glee Club. A good deal of her work has been written at the MacDowell Colony, Peterborough, N. H.

Family Grants Voted Larger In England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Recent increases in the grant of family allowances to wives and children of men serving in the British Forces are welcomed here not only as justice to the men who are fighting, but as an encouraging sign that such schemes may become a permanent feature of postwar social security.

Wartime increase in numbers of women in industry which has led to greater acceptance of "equal pay for equal work," has also spotlighted the need for some kind of family allowances.

If, for example, a man with five children is to receive the same wages as a single woman doing the same work, his standard of life would be very much lower without some special financial provision for his family.

Needs Long Felt

The matter has been given increased attention during the past few years, not only by the Government but also by various organizations and private individuals. The women's branches of the different political parties have long urged such schemes. Many of their suggestions and recommendations were incorporated into the Beveridge Report. Government acceptance in principle of family allowances was a victory not only for Sir William Beveridge, but also for Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M. P., who for more than 20 years has pleaded for direct provision for children's maintenance.

Detailed study of the Beveridge scheme, however, has brought criticism of some of its proposals, and suggestions are being put forward for its implementation.

A recent scheme which has attracted attention here is that drawn up by Lady Rhys-Williams, and approved as "sound in principle" by a committee of the Liberal Party presided over by Sir Walter Layton, well-known economist.

Insurance Rates

The outstanding feature of the scheme is that it would avoid what is regarded as a weakness of the Beveridge plan, namely its imposition of a comparatively heavy weekly insurance contribution of 4s. 3d. (nearly $1) for men and 3s. 6d. for women. The Rhys-Williams scheme would reduce this payment to less than half, namely 2s. for everyone—twopence per week more than most people pay for insurance at present.

There is no opposition between the new scheme and the Beveridge proposals, it is emphasized. It incorporates all Sir William's suggested benefits, but since the terms of reference of his Committee precluded correlation with the general system of national taxation and finance, this scheme is wider in scope than the Beveridge plan. It would fill gaps in that it would bring in the small employer and independent workers.

A flat rate of 10 shillings ($2) would be paid for each child who is under 15 or still at school, regardless of parents' income; widows with dependent children would receive 30 shillings a week and 10 shillings a week for each child; widows without children would receive 10 shillings a week as at present.

Everyone to Assist

To finance the scheme income tax would be deducted at a standard rate from all incomes. Direct cash allowances would be paid for children or other dependents, instead of an indirect allowance through deductions on income tax as at present.

The scheme also seeks to recognize the status of the housekeeper by making a positive allowance of £1 a week in respect of every wife or unpaid relative acting as housekeeper.

Since the allowances would not be directly related to insurance contributions or taxation paid by the husband, but would be financed by the community, it is felt they should be paid to the mothers and housewives themselves, as separation allowances are paid to the dependents of men in the forces. Such an independent income would raise the status of the housewife.

Rising Tide of State Benefits Awaits Returning Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Returning veterans will benefit widely from legislation passed among the states during the past few years. A trend in this direction, which began in 1941, has continued on an increasing scale through the 1943-44 sessions, according to the Council of State Governments here.

Veterans' administration and rehabilitation commissions were set up, educational privileges extended, financial assistance provided and relief from certain kinds of taxes granted by legislatures of Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia this year.

Michigan and New York, for example, set up commissions to deal with various problems relating to the rehabilitation of veterans. The Michigan Legislature set up an Office of Veterans Affairs to afford veterans "advice, direction and assistance through co-operation of programs and services in fields of education, health, vocational guidance and placement, mental care and economic security." Activities of the commission will be supervised by a director receiving $7,500 annually. In addition, a special Veterans' Advisory Committee of eight members—four veterans of the present war—will assist and advise the governor with respect to problems affecting veterans.

In New York, the Legislature set up a temporary commission to deal with veterans' problems, and appropriated $100,000 for use of the commission, which was directed to establish a veterans' service agency to acquaint returning servicemen and their families with the benefits to which they were entitled.

Bank Loans Guaranteed

In the way of financial assistance, New Jersey established a Veterans' Loan Authority, with an original capitalization of $5,000,000, to guarantee bank loans made to certain war veterans who desire to establish or re-establish themselves in a small business or a profession.

Michigan set up a $1,000,000 veterans' reserve fund to provide hospitalization, medical treatment, education and such emergency care and assistance as may be necessary during the war period for returning servicemen.

Rhode Island authorized cities and towns to appropriate and raise money to assist families and dependents of members of the armed forces, and appropriated money for hospitalization of wives and children of men in the armed forces below the grade of commissioned officers who are unable to pay for such hospital care, and Virginia appropriated $65,000 to assist in the rehabilitation of returning veterans.

Also, Michigan amended its unemployment compensation law to protect veterans from losing benefits to which they are entitled; New York provided unemployment insurance for all state veterans whether they were in covered employment or not prior to their entrance into the armed forces, the provision to cease at such times as the Federal Government provides benefits to veterans; while Rhode Island amended its unemployment compensation act so that veterans receiving mustering-out pay for service-connected disability payments will still be eligible for unemployment compensation benefits.

Educational Classes Extended

Educational privileges were extended this year by Kentucky, Michigan, New York and Virginia. Under 1944 Kentucky legislation veterans of this war are entitled to free scholarships in any state institution of higher learning they choose, for periods necessary to complete selected courses of study, the scholarships including tuition, fees, rent, fuel and light, but not board; however, the act shall not apply to veterans for whom the Federal Government provides educational benefits.

New York established 1,200 scholarships for returning veterans, each scholarship carrying a maximum yearly stipend of $350 for not more than four years. A fund of $420,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The Michigan and Virginia legislation provided educational opportunities for children of servicemen killed in action or who pass on from other causes during the war.

Kentucky and Michigan provide certain tax exemptions; Kentucky exempting from classification as a "taxable transfer" soldier allotments, death compensation or other benefits by the Federal Government to surviving spouse or heirs of persons serving in the armed forces in time of war; and Michigan extending the homestead exemption of $2,000 to veterans of this war. Kentucky also exempted from poll taxes veterans who serve at least 90 days in the present war and who were residents of the state at the time of induction.

Guam Boy Scouts in Canoe Report for Duty Far at Sea

AGAT, Guam, Aug. 1. Delayed. (AP)—The Guam Boy Scouts, undaunted by warfare, have reported to the Americans, ready for duty.

In the midst of the heaviest bombardment before American investment of the island's southern end, a frail canoe was spotted far offshore by a destroyer: Two tiny signal flags were waving from the center of the craft. Somebody was sending code.

The destroyer picked up three youths. They were ushered to the office of Lieut. Commander Samuel Sutphin of Indianapolis.

Pedro Q. Sanchez, gave an order. His followers, Juan M. Aguon, and Ziezo Rio, snapped to attention and gave the three-fingered Boy Scout salute.

"Sir," said Sanchez, "the Guam Boy Scouts are reporting for duty."

They were members of a troop organized by Schoolmaster Manuel Charfauros before the war.

When the Japanese came, they prohibited further troop meetings and indicated they considered the Scouts American spies. The troop continued meeting in secret, however. When the American attack on the island began, all were placed in a concentration camp. During subsequent disturbances Mr. Charfauros was wounded.

The Scouts finally broke out of the camp, killing their guard, and fled into the hills. They chose the three youths to get word of their hiding place to the Americans.

The trio made their perilous trip overland and by canoe in time to prevent an American bombing strafing attack against the Scouts who otherwise might have been mistaken for Japanese in the mountains.

Fast Air Service to Mexico City Due To Start From New York on Aug. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—New fast air service linking New York and Mexico is scheduled to begin on Aug. 15 with flights of Eastern Air Lines connecting with Pan American Airways at Brownsville, Texas, to offer the fastest service between the two countries.

Designed to help take care of the growing air traffic between the United States and Mexico, the arrangement makes it possible for passengers leaving New York at 8:15 a. m. by Eastern Air Lines to be in Mexico's Capital by midnight, or, leaving New York at 7 p. m., to arrive in Mexico City at 11:20 o'clock the following morning.

Returning, Pan American services will leave Mexico City at 6 p. m. and arrive via Eastern in New York at 1:19 o'clock the following afternoon. Another flight, leaving Mexico City at 6 a. m., will arrive in New York by Eastern Air Lines soon after midnight.

Night flights out of Brownsville at 10 o'clock, the first night service out of that city, are also planned by Pan American, arriving in Mexico City at midnight.

The New York to Mexico City service is over the "all-weather" route, offering a combination of day and night flying over the southeastern part of the United States.

Camp Opened for Juvenile Offenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A camp for federal juvenile offenders between 16 and 18 years old will be opened soon near Greenlee, Rockbridge County, Va., with the expectation that camp life will make a contribution to their rehabilitation.

Although several adult camps are now operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, this will be the first camp for youthful offenders. Boys assigned to the camp are those committed to the custody of the Attorney General by United States District Courts for training and treatment. They will be under the direct supervision of James V. Bennett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The camp, formerly used by the Civilian Conservation Corps, will accommodate approximately 60 boys, who will be assigned to a variety of forestry projects, including trail building and maintenance, roadside stabilization, construction of firebreaks, forest fire protection, and general forestry improvement.

Raymond H. Larkin, for six years an education adviser in the CCC and more recently a member of the staff of the Federal Correctional Institution at Ashland, Ky., will be in charge of the camp. He will be assisted by a staff especially qualified for leadership and guidance of delinquent youth.

Truman Defends Congress' Probes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, recommended Aug. 7 that Congress expand its investigation activities as a means of raising its power and prestige.

The Missourian made his recommendation in presenting to the Senate his final report as Chairman of its War Investigating Committee.

"In my opinion, the power of investigation is one of the most important powers of the Congress," he said. "The manner in which that power is exercised largely will determine the position and prestige of the Congress in our future. An informed Congress is a wise Congress, and an uninformed Congress surely will forfeit a large portion of the respect and confidence of the people."

Reviewing the committee's 3½ years of investigation under his chairmanship, Senator Truman reminded his colleagues that the committee called as early as last November for a start on reconversion problems.

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Fifty Years in a Maryland Kitchen, by Mrs. B. C. Howard—Completely revised by Florence Brobeck. (M. Barrows and Company, Inc., New York. $2.50.)

Not for days of rationing are such lush, abundant dishes as these—at least, not very often! Even with its streamlining and modernization, this book plans chiefly for special-occasion dinners rather than everyday meals. Yet many of these recipes, even if made with wartime substitutes, will quickly become family favorites. Mrs. Howard's original edition was published over 70 years ago. Miss Brobeck is to be congratulated on accomplishing a revision which brings the book into the scope of modern cooks, while sacrificing none of the tastiness of the old-time "receipts."

Conduct Yourself Accordingly, by Margaret Culkin Banning in Collaboration with Mabel Louise Culkin. (Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $2.00.)

This book weighs light in the hand and looks just like another treatise on good manners, but it packs a bit of surprise. Here certainly is no mere book of etiquette, concerned with the outward niceties of social conduct. It all adds up to the conclusion stated in the final sentence: "If we want to improve democracy, we must improve personal conduct." Mrs. Banning, in her clear, kind, and occasionally amused, scrutiny of the modern scene, leaves little doubt about what improvements are needed, how they can be made, or what they would mean to the cause of better understanding among peoples of the world. It's a book to read—and to heed.

Pamphlets keep coming! Many large manufacturers and agencies with vast facilities for research are publishing some mighty neat pamphlets to help housewives with current problems. These seem exceptionally useful:

Home Laundering Guide for Clothes and Fabrics, Westinghouse Home Economics Institute, Mansfield, Ohio, 15c. Proper methods are shown by text and illustrations.

Making a Dress at Home, by Margaret Smith, Clothing Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. (To order, ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1954. 10c.) This includes charts. Instructions are simple and basic, but thorough.

How to Make Your Towels Last Longer, Cannon Mills, Inc., New York. Some good tips on wartime conservation of towels.

A Quantity Recipe Book, prepared by Libby's. (Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago 9, Ill.) A novel booklet, with recipes in quantities serving approximately 50 people—useful for clubs.

Frozen Foods, Consumer's Institute, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn. A really modern pamphlet on home-freezing methods! (What next?)

BABY DIET HINTS

It's Gerber's Strained Vegetable Soup made of Carrots, Potatoes, Oat Flour, Beef, Celery, Peas, Onion—all mildly seasoned with a little salt. Lots of the good things which help baby thrive are available in this nutritious soup that really tastes good. Be sure to get Gerber's Strained Vegetable Soup for baby.

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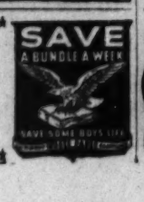

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Economies Extend to Candles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days the humble candle is proving very useful in England. Here are a few hints from there worth noting, both for their usefulness and as an illustration of how economy is practiced there under necessity of war.

If the candle is too small to fit the holder well, wind a strip of paper around the base until a sufficient increase in size has been secured. Where the candle is too large, hold the last inch or so in warm—not hot—water for a moment. This will soften the wax so that the candle can be easily pushed into the holder. A candle may be burned to the end without any waste in this way.

Here is another way of utilizing all of the candle. Push a bottle cork into the socket of the holder and then into the cork press a stout needle with the point upward. The candle is pushed onto the needle and it is not only held securely but will burn absolutely to the end.

To make a candle give light on a somewhat smaller scale than usual but for two or three times the normal period try this. Light the candle and let it burn until the top is quite level. Then, on this top pile very fine salt until only a very small portion of the wick is clear. The actual size of the flame is naturally controlled by the extent to which the salt reaches the wick.

Where there is any sort of a draft, candles are apt to gutter and then they burn away very rapidly. Guttering may be prevented to a large extent if, before use, each candle is given a coat of varnish. Brush the varnish on lightly and leave for several hours. It is most important that the coating be set firmly before the candle is used.

'Temporary Peace' Urged To Help Italian Economy

Continued from Page 1

operation for mere cobelligerency."

4. Increased importance of Italy as a field of battle.

5. New steps taken emphasizing the determination of the Italians to purge their country of evey vestige of fascism.

6. Evidence of Italy's determination to discharge all future obligations to the Allies, as provided by increased efforts from hundreds of thousands of workers.

Self-Help Proposition

Italians advancing these arguments urge that appreciable beneficial social results would follow the extension of Lend-Lease aid to Italy since this would permit them to help themselves in many ways in which they now are dependent upon the Allies, whose war burden would be correspondingly lightened. It is pointed out that expansion of the Italian Liberation Corps fighting with the Allies involves a constant increase in Italian expenditures while available resources of the country are diminishing daily.

In regard to a "tentative peace," Don Luigi Sturzo, veteran member of the Christian Democrat Party, reportedly told party members assembled for the congress in Naples the other day that negotiations are going on among the Allies to reach such a development as soon as possible.

Signor Sturzo's statement was part of a radio message he sent to the congress in Naples. There is a widening belief that Signor Sturzo's statement was well founded and reflects trends inherent in the current situation as Italy plays an increasingly active part in the war against the Germans.

Attitude Toward Armistice

Italy's effectiveness in this allotted role is seen by the Italians to depend on relaxation of the armistice terms, which narrowly proscribe Italian activities in regard to the war effort.

Meanwhile, Premier Bonomi's Government, newly installed in Rome, already is coming under fire of press criticism from Monarchist quarters for lack of achievements.

Political parties in Italy cover widely divergent views on many matters, but they have common ground in their demands for relaxation of armistice terms and extension of American Lend-Lease to Italy.

Political Line

These political parties greatly exceed in number the six represented in Premier Bonomi's Cabinet. They are the six comprising the Central Committee of National Liberation in Rome and the Naples Committee of National Liberation which, before the fall of Rome, made up the Government of liberated Italy under Marshal Pietro Badoglio while King Victor Emmanuel was still technically holding his traditional position in relation to the administration.

They are—reading from left to right in the political sense—the Communists, the Socialists, the Action Party, the Democratic Labor Party, the Christian Democrats, and the Liberals.

Of these six parties, four were in existence before Fascism and were "abolished" in 1925—the Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats, and Liberals. The other two, the Action Party and the Democratic Labor Party—began under Fascism. But outside this half dozen which have been intrusted with the reins of government in liberated Italy, there are a dozen others of varying sizes and shades of political thought.

The only one of them founded before Fascism is the Republican Party. All the rest have been produced in the past 12 months, though a few have connections of one kind or another with old groups existing in 1922.

The other 11 are the Roman Catholic Communist movement, against which Pope Pius XII has been inveighing; the Italian Communist movement; the Democratic Co-operation Union; the Democratic Party; the Italian Labor Party; the Christian Socialist Movement; the Monarchical Union; the Liberty Communists; the International Democratic Union; the Agrarian Party, and the Progressive Party.

Nonpolitical Groups

Besides these organizations with avowedly political aims, there are several groups avowedly without political coloring, such as the Freemasons, the intransigent Anti-Fascist Union, the Students Union, the Students Liberty Association, others ranging from a handful of members to several thousand.

These provide a confusing array of slogans and platforms in the Italian political panorama, but the only ones apparently getting any place at the present time are the six which are recognized by the Allies and whose representatives currently are conducting Italian administrative affairs in the Bonomi coalition Cabinet.

On this, all parties are represented in equal numbers. After their first meeting in Salerno in June, they declared, "The first act of government will be the passage of a law for the election of a constituent assembly by secret, universal, and direct suffrage. As soon as national territory is liberated, the Assembly will deliberate on a constitution for the state.

Town Crier Goes to War

Associated Press.

Southern England Kept Posted

Through an amplifier mounted on a motorcycle, this civilian defense worker, in a district in Southern England, reads latest precautionary measures that have been taken for the public welfare. Through the device, householders are told where to find food, temporary quarters, and building materials, and what to do in the event of a German rocket-bomb attack.

Canada Now Uses Own Army in Field

By the Associated Press

With the Canadian First Army in France, Aug. 8

Canada, for the first time in its history, has a separate army formation in the battlefield — the Canadian First Army.

It includes units of British troops fighting under Canadian command, just as Canadians have been previously under British command.

The Canadian Army, whose existence has just been made known, is under Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar.

As members of the Government assume office, they swear to exercise their functions in supreme interest of the nation and not to accomplish acts which will prejudice the future choice of the form of state until convocation of the Constituent Assembly."

Waiting Stage

Thus the Government recognizes a waiting stage and truce between itself and the Monarchy. The initiative in securing that much cooperation between the parties with monarchic sympathies and those opposed to the Monarchy was taken by Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Communist Party. He returned to Naples early this year after many years of exile, in the course of which he was for a time secretary of the now defunct Comintern in Moscow. Earlier, the Soviets had opened direct relationship with the Badoglio Administration without consulting the other Allies.

The real government in Italy at the present time is the Allied Control Commission, to which the Bonomi Government is answerable and the King and Crown Prince are appendages — unwelcome ones among personnel of the state administration and those charged with the confiscation of illegal profits made through Fascism.

The response to the Bonomi Cabinet's call for military volunteers was so great and prompt that it overwhelmed the available machinery for enlistment.

In almost daily meetings, the Cabinet has been evolving its program and deciding on the best ways to carry it out. Until it came to Rome, it had no civil service to work with, and it is now still engaged in overhauling the bureaucratic equipment without which it cannot function.

The Government now has made public its new anti-Fascist measures under which it takes over the "cleanup" work formerly done by special committees of the Allied Control Commission. The Italian authority in this matter has now been conceded by the Control Commission in Rome and also in the commune of Naples, which had specifically been excluded from the territories of that region previously handed back to the Italian Government's administration.

That is the broad outline of the political and administrative scene in liberated Italy as it now is set. And there is strong Italian feeling that action on it must be hampered greatly by armistice terms and lack of Italian resources of all kinds.

Fascist Trials Soon

ROME, Aug. 8 (Reuter)—Count Carlo Sforza announced that the first trial of leading Fascists will take place here in the near future.

Count Sforza said that 30 or 40 "second-class Fascists" are now awaiting trial. He added, "There are several leading figures of Fascism on Rome, but they are in buildings which enjoy extraterritorial rights and where they cannot be touched."

Over 1,000,000 Civilians Leave London Robot Blitz

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 8—Some 17,000 more women and children are leaving London today on the first day of the second phase of the great evacuation of London in which more than 1,000,000 civilians have already left this city and its environments for safety from flying bombs.

Opening of this second phase of evacuation—one of the greatest ever undertaken by any city in the world—provides a timely opportunity to analyze and summarize the robot blitz and compare it with the earlier London blitz and other major bombings of this war.

Since Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced last week in the House of Commons that 800,000 London homes have been damaged so far by German robots, there has been a big response of hospitality offers from all parts of Britain.

Serious Ordeal

For the most part the rest of Britain just had not realized how serious is the ordeal of London and southern counties and how pressing the problems are under the flying bombs. As other parts of Britain get a more factual picture their hearts warm and their common sense tells them that the Churchill Government decision is a wise one and that every woman and child who can be evacuated from London should be moved as soon as possible.

The Government here cannot risk acting in line with the popular expectation that the war will be over in September. Authorities have to plan for London to continue functioning under incessant bombardment, maybe from heavier long-range rockets, through fall and even into the winter months.

The main difficulty in analyzing the flying-bomb blitz is that the number of bombs destroyed before they reach their objective is still withheld for security reasons. Mr. Churchill told Commons last week that 5,340 robots weighing 4,500 tons have been launched in seven weeks from June 15 to July 31, mainly against London. It can be calculated these figures by today have reached about 6,000 robots weighing about 5,000 tons.

Bombing Fairly Steady

The rate of despatch remains fairly steady except for periodic spurts and lulls which appear to coincide with weather conditions—bad weather favoring attacks—and with Allied bomber assaults on enemy supply bases.

A total of 5,000 tons launched at London in eight weeks represents a far higher weekly average weight of attack than London endured in the eight months of 1940 to 1941 blitz, when 7,500 tons fell on London. And the story of London's earlier ordeal stirred the whole world.

But since then Allied bombing of Germany has put the old London blitz into new perspective. Altogether Berlin has been hit by 35,800 tons from heavy RAF bombs alone not counting on British Mosquito raids or heavy American tonnage on industrial targets in the Berlin area which is 10,461 tons to date. Mr. Churchill announced last week 48,000 tons hit Germany's cities, notably Stuttgart and Munich in the seven weeks of June 15 to July 31.

But as the Prime Minister himself said, "of course we try in the main to aim at important military objectives and consequently it may be that there is less loss of life in particular places than when a weapon is used by Germans which has no other object than indiscriminate slaughter of civilian population."

Civilian Casualties High

Civilian casualties in the first seven weeks of the flying-bomb blitz were 4,735 killed, 14,000 more or less severely injured and many more slightly injured. This is a lower rate than 1940-1941 blitz when as many as 1,200 were killed in a single night in London.

Total civilian air-raid casualties for all Britain up to the start of the flying bombs was 51,778 killed, 62,868 injured.

The main problem that London has to contend with is that the flying bomb attacks go on continuously. The blast effect is enormously destructive of homes, especially the poorer and less substantial homes. The loss of personal belongings and treasures is grievous. On the other hand, essential services like transport, electricity, gas and water are barely affected.

London's bombardment is sometimes compared to the siege of Leningrad where, according to Alexander Werth's book, "Leningrad," the Russian city suffered 5,000 civilians killed by bombing and long-range shelling in 29 months of siege. But Leningrad had the added ordeal of being near starvation.

'Flying Bomb' Official

The official British term now used to describe the German so-called revenge weapon Number One is the Flying Bomb. Newspapers abbreviate this sometimes to Flybomb. The public prefers Doodlebug or the abbreviations, Doodlers or Doodles. Buzzbomb also is used, but comparatively rarely.

The disadvantage to the term buzzbomb is it is apt to be confused with American airmen's practice of low-flying attack on enemies, or with American "buzzing" of friends which entails the friendly if somewhat alarming habit of droning low over an object of salutation.

Bed Fell 5 Stories With Laski in It

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 8

Prof. Harold Laski, widely known British economist, had a rude awakening recently when a German flying bomb struck a coast hotel.

Professor Laski's bed fell five stories through a gaping hole torn by the bomb blast, but landed right side up with the professor still in it—unhurt—but wide awake.

Curtain Is Lifted On Black Widow

HAWTHORNE, Calif., Aug. 8 (AP)—Northrop Aircraft, Inc., announced that the War Department had approved the release of heretofore carefully guarded details of the P-61 Black Widow night fighter, termed the world's largest and most powerful pursuit plane.

The company gave this picture:

Black Widow crews and ammunition boxes are protected from .30 and .50-caliber enemy machine-gun fire by specially designed armor plates, bullet resistant glass, and deflector plates.

Incorporated into the ship is the first full-span landing flap, for low landing speed, combined with a new-type aileron which retracts into the upper section of the wing, giving the Black Widow unusual maneuverability.

Oxygen apparatus for all members of the crew is provided for high-altitude work.

Of the ship's speed, the War Department will say only that it is "swift as a fast pursuit" and "capable of shooting down anything that flies."

Nazis Execute 8 Officers For Putsch Against Hitler

Continued from Page 1

private soldiers — without their knowledge—and setting the bombs to explode when they appeared before the Führer for a demonstration of new equipment.

The radiocast said police officials led the defendants into the Berlin Supreme Court for the trial.

Berlin gave this account:

The officers were accused of participation in the assassination attempt "in order to stir up revolt in Germany, to assume command of the Wehrmacht, to seize state authority and to conclude a dishonorable peace."

The Court consisted of an Infantry General, a Berlin businessman, a People's Councilor, and a Municipal Councilor. A Berlin baker and a civil engineer served as substitute judges. The jury wore long red robes.

State Appointed Counsel

The officers were represented by eight defense councilors appointed by the State.

When the chief of the defendants, former Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, gave the German salute the President of the Court declared, "the German salute may be given only by Germans who are men of honor."

The proceedings were carried out in the Senate of the People's Court, highest German court. Dr. Roland Freisler was President and Chief Prosecutor Lautz headed the staff presenting the Reich's case.

Stieff, first to be questioned, answered a simple "yes" when asked if he had been involved in assassination plans as early as the summer of 1943.

His answers also told of an alternate plan. Three veteran soldiers from the front were to be sent to demonstrate new field equipment for Hitler. Explosives hidden in the baggage of one of the soldiers were to be timed to kill everyone in the group.

Stieff's answers implicated his immediate senior, former Artillery General Wagner (reported by Berlin to have committed suicide after the plot's failure). When Stieff termed Wagner an "old comrade," the Court President snapped that it would be better to call him an "old criminal."

Admission by Witzleben

Witzleben frankly admitted in court he had been "involved in this matter."

He admitted visting former Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, another reported suicide, in February, 1943, at which they agreed that men heading the military strategy under Hitler were "no good" while "good ones" were eliminated.

The President asked who would have been more fitted to head the military.

Witzleben answered quietly: "We two—Beck and I."

Reward Offered

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuter) — Dr. Karl Goerdeler, former Lord Mayor of Leipzig, who is wanted by the German police in connection with the attempt on Hitler's life, is still at liberty.

The German Radio today repeated the offer of 1,000,000 marks (about $320,000 at the prewar rate of exchange) for information as to his probable whereabouts.

John S. McGroarty

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (AP)—John Steven McGroarty, who passed on here yesterday, was a colorful poet who romanticized the history of California with his writings and included in his career two terms as a representative in Congress.

The writer, Poet Laureate of California and for many years a Los Angeles Times columnist, was the author of "The Mission Play," estimated to have been seen by more than 2,500,000 people in 3,000 performances since it was first staged in San Gabriel, April 29, 1912. It was a drama of the Rev. Junipero Serra, colonizer of California, and dealt with the history of the missions.

In addition to his play of the missions, he wrote three other dramas, "La Golondrina," "Osceola," and "Babylon," as well as several volumes of prose and poetry dealing with California history.

Aug. 8 'Black Day' For German Army

By the Associated Press

Twenty-six years ago, on Aug. 8, 1918, Marshal Foch launched his great offensive into the Albert-Montdidier salient in the Somme.

Years later, General Erich Ludendorff said: "Aug. 8 was the black day of the German Army. . . . It put the decline of our fighting power beyond all doubt."

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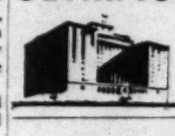

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MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

The Home Forum

Angels—Do We Heed Them?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INSPIRING and challenging is the account of Peter's release from prison as told in the twelfth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. His situation appeared to be absolutely hopeless. Herod, in his desire to "vex certain of the church," had already killed James, and it was obviously his intention to deal similarly with Peter, whom he now held under heavy guard. On the very night before Peter was to be brought to trial we are told that "the angel of the Lord came upon him . . . saying, Arise up quickly. And his chains fell off from his hands" (Acts 12:7). He was then told to dress himself and follow the angel, and presently Peter found himself out beyond the prison walls—free.

Many human beings believe themselves to be in bondage to something—to pain, sickness, deformity; to sin, selfishness, false appetites; to sorrow, poverty, or lack of opportunity. Any or all of these human discords may seem to weigh upon mortals as hopelessly as did Peter's chains. Yet at any moment there may appear to these burdened ones "the angel of the Lord" bringing deliverance.

⁂

Angels, as defined by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), are: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." These angels of God are always at hand, and they are especially near when the human need is greatest. But are we always ready to receive them and, what is more important, to heed them? Do we not, instead, look despairingly upon the evidence presented by our human plight and thus too frequently lose sight of our angels of deliverance?

Suppose that Peter had stopped to look upon his material situation. He would then have said: "How can I rise up? Here I am bound in chains with guards on either side of me. Furthermore, the prison is locked and there are keepers before the door." But Peter heeded only the angel presence. "Arise," said the angel, and Peter arose. "Bind on thy sandals," said the angel, and Peter did so. "Cast thy garment about thee, and follow me," said the angel, and Peter obeyed implicitly. And Peter was freed!

⁂

It is significant that Peter did not attempt to circumscribe the divine demands by human logic, or delay responding to them until mortal mind decided whether these demands were reasonable. Alas, how often do we limit or delay our blessings by the effort to measure Spirit by matter and to determine our course of action according to human standards.

The following experiences are pertinent: The writer was awakened early one morning by a very peculiar sensation through the middle of the body. "How strange I feel," was her first thought. "I wonder what is the matter with me." Thus she made the mistake of temporizing with matter. Almost immediately the strange feeling became pain, and the suffering became intense. Christian Science treatment was asked for, and by noon the apparently alarming condition was healed.

⁂

A few weeks later the writer was again awakened in the night by the same peculiar sensation. This time, instead of considering the physical symptoms or the paralyzing fear that accompanied them, she remembered to "arise up quickly," to lift her thought above the fear and impending pain which seemed to be closing in on her, and prayerfully to realize the truth about God and man's relation to Him. She declared the all-presence of Love and Life so vigorously and so persistently that the fear subsided. These God-given thoughts proved to be angels of deliverance right at hand, as they always are when we seek them, and her healing was immediate. In the ten years since that time the condition has never reappeared.

In a beautiful passage in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 306) Mrs. Eddy says, "When angels visit us, we do not hear the rustle of wings, nor feel the feathery touch of the breast of a dove; but we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts." Oh, may we cultivate this love which is the habitation of angels! Then shall we be able to prove for ourselves and others what the understanding of divine Love's ever-presence means in healing and blessing, and we shall find that, as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 307), "This sweet assurance is the 'Peace be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Chicory

Strange how few poets ever seem to see
The country roadsides, blue with chicory!

I used to think the sky had opened up
And drenched the blossoms
From its giant cup;
They were "blue daisies" in my childhood's hour
Before I knew the name of any flower
Except the starry daisies, powdery white,
In the cool silence
Of a moon-lit night.

Common and plentiful the chicory grows,
A pest to farmers in its lacy rows,
A lovely sight to everyone who knows
How precious and how rare blue blossoms are,
How sought-for and how cherished, near and far,
Save where they grow abundantly and free
And bear the common name of "chicory."

No wayside flower has ever been to me
So lovely as the wild blue chicory.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

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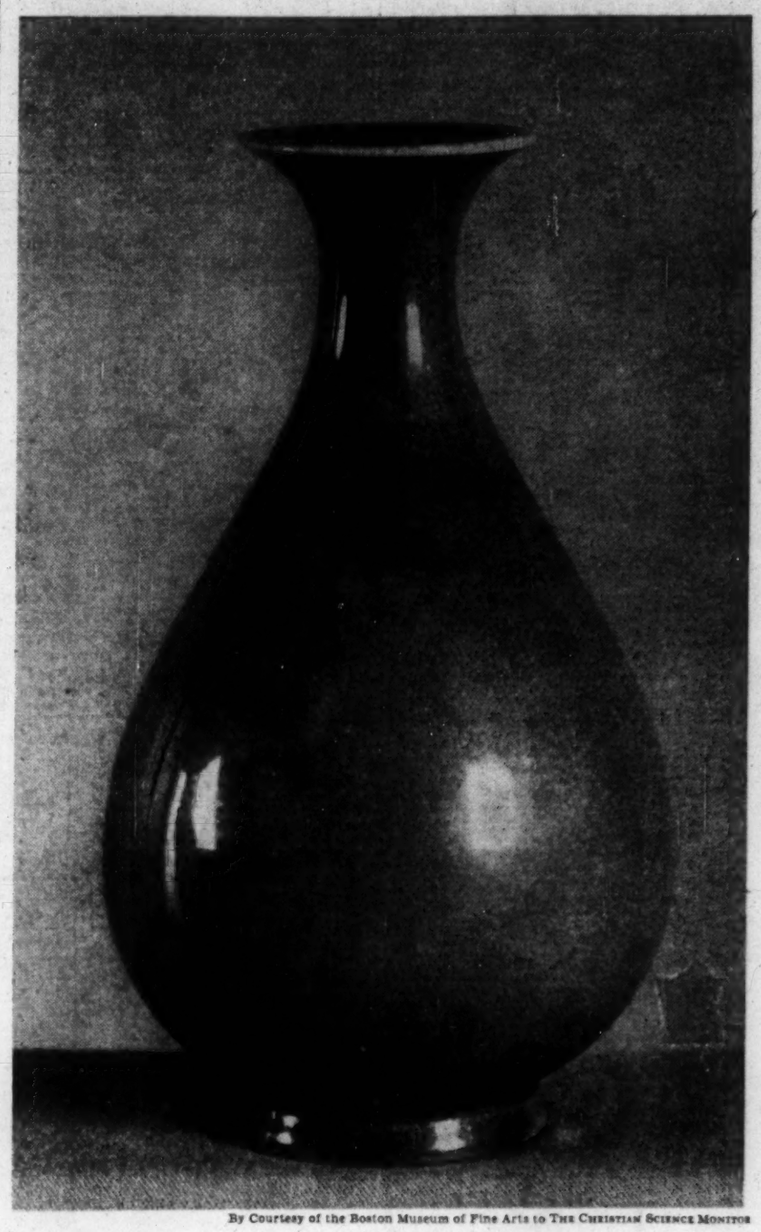

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE PORCELAIN VASE OF THE YUNG CHENG PERIOD

THIS PORCELAIN VASE was made in China sometime between 1723 and 1735, during the reign of Yung Cheng. The ceramic art of this epoch carried on basically the features of the Ming Dynasty, and some refinements of former processes were developed. There were innovations and improvements of color, and glazes were perfected. This piece has a fine glaze of turquoise blue.

Engle—giver vi Agt paa dem?

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

BERETNINGEN om Peters Løsladelse fra Fængslet, som den bliver fortalt i det tolvte Kapitel af Apostlenes Gerninger, er baade inspirerende og udfordrende. Hans Situation syntes at være fuldstændig haabløs. Herodes havde, i sit Ønske om at lægge "Haand paa nogle af Menigheden for at mishandle dem", allerede dræbt Jakob, og det var øjensynlig hans Hensigt at gøre det samme ved Peter, hvem han nu holdt under streng Bevogtning. Vi bliver fortalt, at den sidste Nat før Peter skulde stilles for Retten, stod "en Herrens Engel der . . . og sagde: Staa op i Hast! og Lænkerne faldt ham af Hænderne" (Apostlenes Gerninger 12:7). Han blev da bedt om at klæde sig paa og om at følge Engelen, og snart befandt Peter sig udenfor Fængslets Mure—fri.

Mange Mennesker tror, at de er trælbundet af et eller andet—af Smerte, Sygdom og Vanskabthed; af Synd, Selviskhed og falsk Begær; af Sorg, Fattigdom og af Mangel paa Muligheder. Een eller alle af disse menneskelige Disharmonier kan synes at tynge dødelige ligesaa haabløst, som Peters Lænker tyngte ham, og dog kan der, for disse betyngede, naar som helst, vise sig "en Herrens Engel", som bringer Befrielse.

Mary Baker Eddys Definition af Engle i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 581) er: "Guds Tanker, der kommer til Mennesket; aandelige Intuitioner, rene og fuldkomne; Godhedens, Renhedens og Udødelighedens Inspiration, der motivirker alt ondt, al Sanselighed og Dødelighed." Disse Guds Engle er altid ved Haanden, og de er især nær, naar den menneskelige Nød er størst. Men er vi altid rede til at modtage dem og, hvad der er endnu mere vigtigt, at give Agt paa dem? Betragter vi ikke i Stedet for med Fortvivlelse den Nød, som vor menneskelige Tilstand vidner om, saa at vi alt for ofte taber vore Befrielses Engle af Syne?

Hvis nu Peter havde standset for at betragte sin materielle Situation, da vilde han have sagt: "Hvorledes kan jeg staa op? Her er jeg bundet med Lænker og med en Stridsmand paa hver Side. Desuden er Fængslet laast, og der er Vagt ved Døren." Men Peter ænsede kun Engelens Nærværelse. "Staa op," sagde Engelen, og Peter stod op. "Bind dine Sandaler paa," sagde Engelen, og Peter gjorde saa. "Kast din Kappe om dig, og følg mig," sagde Engelen, og Peter adlød stiltiende. Og Peter blev frigjort!

Det er betegnende, at Peter ikke forsøgte at undgaa de guddommelige Befalinger med menneskelig Logik, eller ventede med at adlyde dem, indtil det dødelige Sind bestemte, om disse Befalinger var rimelige. Ak! hvor ofte begrænser eller udsætter vi ikke vore Velsignelser ved at forsøge paa at maale Aand med Materie og ved at bestemme vor Handlemaade efter menneskelige Maal.

Følgende Erfaringer er betegnende: Denne Artikels Forfatterinde blev tidlig en Morgen vækket af en meget ejendommelig Fornemmelse midt igennem sit Legeme. "Hvor underlig jeg føler mig," var hendes første Tanke. "Hvad mon der er i Vejen med mig?" Hun gjorde saaledes den Fejltagelse at rette sig efter Materie. Næsten øjeblikkelig blev den mærkelige Fornemmelse til Smerte, og Lidelsen blev voldsom. Der blev bedt om Kristen Videnskabs Behandling, og ved Middagstid var den tilsyneladende foruroligende Tilstand helbredt.

Nogle faa Uger senere blev Forfatterinden atter vækket om Natten af den samme ejendommelige Fornemmelse. I Stedet for at betragte de fysiske Symptomer eller den lammende Frygt, der fulgte med dem, huskede hun denne Gang, at "staa op i Hast," at løfte sin Tanke op over Frygten og den truende Smerte, som tilsyneladende var ved at omslutte hende, og andægtigt at erkende Sandheden om Gud og om Menneskets Slægtskab til Ham. Hun erklærede Kærlighedens og Livets Allestedsnærværelse saa ihærdigt og saa vedvarende, at Frygten forsvandt. Disse Gud-givne Tanker viste sig at være Befrielsens Engle, der var lige ved Haanden, som de altid er, naar vi søger dem, og hendes Helbredelse var øjeblikkelig. I de ti Aar, der er gaaet siden, har den Tilstand aldrig vist sig igen.

Et smukt Sted i *Miscellaneous Writings* (S. 306) siger Mrs. Eddy: "Naar Engle besøger os, hører vi ikke Vingernes Susen, eller føler Berøringen af en Dues dunede Bryst; men vi ved, at de er til Stede, ved den Kærlighed, de skaber i vore Hjerter." Aah, maa vi dyrke denne Kærlighed, som er Englenes Bolig! Da vil vi være i Stand til at bevise for os selv og andre, hvad Forstaaelsen af guddommelig Kærligheds Stedse-Nærværelse betyder i Helbredelse og Velsignelse, og vi vil opdage, at, som Mrs. Eddy siger (*ibid.*, S. 307): "Denne søde Forsikring er Befalingen 'Ti, vær stille' til al menneskelig Frygt, til Lidelse af enhver Slags."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Language Is A Mirror

THE TRUE WRITER always establishes intimate and personal relations with his reader. He comes forth, he is not concealed; he is immanent in his words, we feel him, our spirits touch his spirit. . . . There is nothing else in the world so sensitive and chameleon-like as language; it takes on at once the hue and quality of the mind that uses it. See how neutral and impersonal, or old and worn and faded the words look in the pages of some writers, then see how drastic or new and individual they become when a mind of another type marshals them into sentences. What vigor and life in them! They seem to have been newly coined since we last met them. It is the test of a writer's real worth—does the language tarnish, as it were, in his hand, or is it brightened and freshened in his use? . . .

We complain of much current verse that it has no feeling. The trouble is not that the poets feign, but that the feigning is feeble; it begets no emotion in us. It simulates, but does not stimulate. It is not Wordsworth's art that makes him great; it is his profound poetic emotion when in the presence of simple, common things. Tennyson's art, or Swinburne's art, is much finer, but the poetic emotion back of it is less profound and elemental.

Emerson's art is crude, but the stress of his poetic emotion is great; the song is burdened with profound meanings to our moral and spiritual nature. Poe has no such burden; there is not one crumb of the bread of life in him, but there is plenty of the elixir of the imagination. No one could take to himself Shakespeare, or Milton's "Lycidas," or Keats's odes as directed especially to his own personal wants and aspirations. We forget ourselves in reading these things, and share for the time the sentiment of pure art, which lives in the universal. How crude the art of Whittier compared with that of Poe, and yet Whittier has touched and moved his countrymen, and Poe has not. There is more of the substance of character, of patriotism, of strenuous New England life in the one than in the other. "Snow-Bound" is a metrical transcript from experience; not a creation of the imagination, but a touched-up copy from the memory. We cannot say this of "The Bells" or "The Raven," or of the work of Milton or Keats or Tennyson. Whittier sings what he feels; it all has a root in his own experience. The great poet feigns the emotion and makes it real to us.—From "Literary Values and Other Papers," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

To Copenhagen, Boats Are Indispensable

BUT WHAT MOST OF ALL endeared Copenhagen to an ardent water-lover like myself, was its pleasant matter-of-fact way of treating the magical privilege of being a capital situated not only on a river—but where river and sea, canals and waterways, were treated as though they were indispensable, busy streets of water with little intimate motor boats running about like busses picking you up at the steps just beyond the bridge, taking you down to the fish market where Krug's famous old fish restaurant suggested stopping for lunch, taking you down to the Stock Exchange with its green copper roofs, or past the wharves to the open harbour; stopping to set passengers down, stopping to pick up passengers with parcels and baskets; not sight-seers and tourists, but good-humoured comfortable Danish men and women who paid their few Øre and travelled by water as a matter of course.

I never grew bored with viewing the life of Copenhagen from a seat in one of these boats. When you came to Langelinie, if you were a tourist (as I was), you got off and looked at the yachts rocking in the harbour, the King's yacht among them, shining and white; and then you sauntered along to the Yacht Club Restaurant and ate a glorified fish which turned out to be plaice. In England and France plaice is no more than an understudy to sole, but in Denmark it commands respectful cooking and highest praise. Lunch over (but not, thank goodness, by any means slighted), you went on a simple Andersen errand to see the "Little Mermaid" statue in green bronze. She sat on a rock near the shore in a musing, slippery attitude, her legs poured away into fishtail shape, a slim, graceful child; but I could not imagine her ever walking barefoot on sharp swords for disconsolate love of an earthly Prince.

Back again to the city and the bracing, sunshiny air, chugging through canals of old houses and shops, past the tall wharf buildings, with faded green shutters on walls of dark winy red and brown and mellow purple, past the tugs and the barges, till on the left you saw a church with a copper spire and a staircase winding in spirals to the very tip. . . .

The fish market of Copenhagen beside its principal canal is a watery equivalent of Oxford Circus; here the hearty fishwives, with newspapers pinned into huge caps, display on their barrows a magnificent shining panorama of sea food, some of it still squirming. . . . Oskar Davidsen's restaurant stood in the center of the town so I only went there once as I have a mania, which Copenhagen can gratify, for eating beside water, on water, above water, to the gurgling accompaniment of water or the lapping of water, and watching the shimmer of water and the light upon water (I mean water) till all my senses, from being water-attentive, are lulled and replete and drowned in water, till all tiny, distant sounds of water are blended together like an early summer symphony when, if you yield to listening, the rapturous song of innumerable larks and a horse's distant whinny and far-away cock-crow and wind softly combing through the grasses near your ear and plovers on a plaintive nostalgic note, all mount and mingle and pass into high silence.—From "Another Part of the Forest," by G. B. STERN. (New York: Macmillan.)

For the Min Weeps Not

OF ALL THE big cities on the China coast, the only one that to this day still remains in Chinese hands is Foochow, situated somewhere to the south of Shanghai and north of Hong Kong, at the mouth of the River Min. It was, in fact, captured once by the Japanese at an early stage of the war, but was later reconquered—in one of the isolated feats of the China War in which the Chinese succeeded in an offensive. Free China today has been reduced to a block of inland territory, with mountains and enemies shutting it in from every side; yet Foochow still furnishes a point where she touches the sea. The people of the city, who have not abandoned the habit of going down the river to enjoy a glorious summer day on the beaches, can still look out to the wide horizon where, before the war, Chinese vessels used to sail freely.

As they come back toward evening, sailing up the river, they would most probably sing a song:

For the Min weeps not
As the sun shines
On the boats that sail
up the river.

The tune is meant for a "river march," rhythmed to the movement of rowing. It is extraordinarily gay and lively and, strictly speaking, not suited for singing, now that the sun has set and the river, as well as the hills looking down at it, are all tinted with a still blue. As the singers sing, however, they can still feel the happy assuring courage hidden in the rhythm; and they would probably say to themselves: "Even if we have to go up the river again now, it would be all right."

⁂

For the song is, in fact, a memorial of the last evacuation of the city, before the city was captured in 1940—which the people of the city remember as the "boat evacuation." It so happened that, before the last group of men could be evacuated, the highways to the north and the northwest from the city had to be destroyed for military reasons; the only route then left for the remaining group was the river, which leads to all parts of the hinterland. Immediately after the roads were dynamited, all the vessels on the river, from sampans to steamboats, were gathered. That day witnessed one of the rare scenes of the war: thousands of boats were sailing en masse in the same direction, ranging miles long. The steamboats soon got ahead, and it was left for the hand-rowed sampans to make their way slowly upstream. Fortunately, there was no air raid from the enemy, as their planes were engaged in the battle some thirty miles away. But the anxiety of those in the boats was only increased, when from time to time they could hear the resounding explosions in the distance of bombs or cannon. Men and women stood restlessly in the little space which their heaps of luggage would allow them, gazing at the sky or at the waterway they had left behind.

⁂

It was a hot sunny day, one of those days when the river would turn into the color of grayish silvery blue, looking as if evaporating all the time. Just as the men on the boats got hot and also anxious, a song was heard from the rear. It was sung first by a few boats and then joined by more. The young members of the travelers occupied themselves in passing on the words from boat to boat, as if passing on good news.

For the Min weeps not
As the sun shines
On the boats that sail
up the river.

By afternoon, the song was learned by almost all the boats. The airplanes, happily, did not come and even the adult members of the refugees began to sing aloud. The men in all the boats did not sing at the same time; yet the simple tune, sung by all the different voices, beginning and ending at different times, somehow bent into a great chorus, keeping always, of course, the same rowing rhythm. The boats ranged so long that, whenever a boat sailed to a river bend, those in it could hear suddenly, with the turn of the course, the voices from the boats ahead.

The song accompanied them through the most dangerous part of their journey. By night, they had rowed to a point where motor traveling was possible and where they could also safely wait for the bigger steamboats to come back for them. As they finished unloading and were about to abandon the swarms of sampans on the shore, someone started the song again. It was nighttime and they were now on the shore, yet the chorus that immediately burst out sounded ever so lively and vigorous.

⁂

The song is now popular, not only in Foochow and the adjacent country, but also in all China. Many people like it because of the tune, but the words certainly have their force—especially to a native of Foochow and of the River Min. It is learned that the song was composed by a girl student aboard one of the sampans. In an article later written on the song, she said that she had had the feeling that morning, as she started on the boat, that, as the Japanese would take the city, the river would be separated from the sea, and it would certainly weep. But as the boats sailed upstream, under the sun, she suddenly felt that, now the men had left the city, the river would weep no more. For the men would always be with the river. She tried to put the feeling into words and sing them to the rhythm of the paddles that were beating on the water; and there, she found she had the song.

KWANG-CHING LIU

Hands of the Hills

Hands of the hills are great
And strong and kind, and I walk
With the comfort of their touch
Upon me. Whether it be in sun,
Or wind, or rain, it is this power
To which I yield, this which brings
Such mildness to the fields,
And fills the creeks with silvered
Songs, and unfolds, the year around,
These deep and endless carols!

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Farm Battalion

Once again the hayricks ride the fields,
one weathered silver, one a rainy blue.
The roans pull hard and pause with dampened flanks.
The old barn on the hill that lately knew

shadow and emptiness and wandering winds
once more is piled with fragrant grass and clover.
Four boys with bare and Indian-colored backs
pitch forkfuls of sweet summer up and over,

while on the ricks four sturdy laughing girls
settle the hay with arms sunburned and strong.
And the farmer marvels as he swings his scythe
that his old farm has been captured by the young!

FRANCES FROST

"What is this healing prayer?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1944

Poor Soil Prospects of Gran Chaco Hold Challenge for Crop Experts

Key to Higher Production Seen in Land Management

Modern methods of farming held needed in central zone between Amazon borderlands and richest soils of all South America in the Argentine Pampa —Industry holds possibilities for larger role.

Uncensored South America
Thirty-fourth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM THE GRAN CHACO—Charles E. Kellogg, Soil Survey Chief in the United States Department of Agriculture, confesses to a yen for getting into the Chaco and looking over its soils.

Mr. Kellogg feels he might find some answers to South America's generally poor soil outlook.

One point he makes is that no soil should be dismissed merely with the comment that it is "poor," nor other soils unqualifiedly described as "rich."

The term he advances is "soil response to management."

Somehow the Chaco attracts Mr. Kellogg. Possibly one day he will make that trip and contribute importantly to South America's development. Such help is needed in the central midzone between the Amazon borderlands and the richest soils of all South America in the Argentine Pampa.

Meaning of "Chaco"

"Chaco" in Spanish means an open space, a clearing, and often is applied to a planted field.

The "Gran Chaco" of central South America emerged into world prominence some years ago when the war between Paraguay and Bolivia over parts of the Chaco came before the League of Nations.

That war finally ended in 1938 with a boundary accord reached through arbitration by other American nations. Paraguay gained at Bolivia's expense.

Sailing down the Paraguay River you still can see buildings marked with signs of battle.

In that war it was standard practice for writing about the Chaco to be couched in such phrases as "the steaming jungle." Rare was the story or speech about the Chaco that omitted this particularly misleading line.

There is some jungle in the Chaco, and it can steam. Some of the bitterest fighting took place there. But the Chaco in most of its extension is open country. It is wooded, if at all, with scattered palms. In some sections it is almost desert.

Chaco Territory

Nor is the Chaco confined to Paraguay and Bolivia. Argentina has two parts of the Chaco. One is called Chaco Central, and the other, Chaco Austral.

In our rapid survey of South America's land and resources, these various plains fit into the pattern as a low-lying floor almost in the middle of the continent. When Bolivia's region of Santa Cruz, and the southern part of Brazil's Matto Grosso are included, a nearly circular top is formed for the cornucopia of the Argentina Pampa as it points southward.

Within that large grouping of plains—2,500 miles long—lie most of South America's best soils. The area is not uniform by any means. The richest soil in terms of farming, as it is known in the United States and other temperate zone countries, is in the Pampa of Buenos Aires Province.

Soils Discussed

Before starting south through these plains we ought to take a quick look at some of the soil resources not yet mentioned.

Paulistas, as the progressive residents of São Paulo in Brazil are known, would not want their "terra roxa," or "red earth," to be passed over.

The true terra roxa is not quite like the highly oxidized, rusty colored dirt seen at so many places in South America. It is more purple in color.

On the nearly four-day train trip from São Paulo to the Paraguay River you ride through clouds of red dust when the earth is dry. Not much of this is the fertile kind.

Terra roxa occurs in the State of São Paulo and reaches out in fingers into surrounding areas. Some of it is found in the State of Paraná. Yet before the river of that name has been reached, sandy soils have taken its place.

On this soil at its best the Paulistas have established a diversified and profitable agriculture. The main crop for many years has been coffee. When prices fell, some millions of trees were replaced with citrus fruits, figs, grapes, cotton, and so on.

The State of São Paulo is a delight to the eye and an oasis of hopeful initiative in a continent too largely poor in both its natural and human resources.

São Paulo

Neither the soil nor the temperate climate of São Paulo fully explains why this State and its capital city is the most progressive, the most enlightened, the most democratic, the best organized, the most cultured, the most industralized, and the best balanced region in all Brazil.

The final answer is found in its people. And the people with those qualities have gravitated naturally to this pleasant plateau where it is cool when Rio de Janeiro swelters during some seven months a year.

Many Paulistas unhesitatingly give credit for the State's progress to the immigration of Italians, Germans, and other European peoples of advanced achievement. During the period when immigration flowed with relative freedom and active encouragement from a Brazilian Government of several decades ago, millions of new citizens came to Brazil. They were just what the country needed, and they settled largely in São Paulo or the temperate plains southward to Rio Grande do Sul.

Minas Geraes

From the truly magnificent industries of São Paulo, its equally magnificent farms, and its new towns that spring up on every hand, it is a letdown to cross into any of the neighboring States. Even the State of Rio de Janeiro is different and less impressive in some ways.

Minas Geraes is a large State with mineral wealth and some fine cities. Yet when the train from São Paulo crosses the Rio Grande (Brazil's own, not the one in the song about the "old cowhand"), a garden gives way to rough country.

That train keeps on going north until it passes the Paranahyba River into Goyáz. Other trains run from São Paulo into Matto Grosso. The story is the same. Soils of declining fertility may be the basic explanation, but in some measure the difference comes with what Mr. Kellogg calls "soil management."

Paulistas know how to husband their resources, although even they will need to adopt better methods of fertilization as time goes on. The terra roxa did not impress a group of soil experts with whom I visited São Paulo State in 1941. They pointed out that it is fine for some crops, but has to be fed if it is to last.

In São Paulo, according to authorities of the United States State Department who have made field studies, a widespread practice is to use land until it begins to go down in profits, and then turn it over to cattle grazing.

Cattle Farming

Possibly that explains why farming in this part of Brazil is so largely limited to cattle. Outside of São Paulo, not much else is seen on the great expanses of southern Goyáz and southern Matto Grosso.

Indian cattle of the Zebu and Gyr types, not the familiar steers on North Amarican ranges, have been found better adapted to these conditions. Quality of the meat is not yet what it should be, but the more progressive cattlemen are improving their stocks. Deficient natural fodder is often a handicap—again deflating uninformed enthusiasms about Matto Grosso.

The great lesson learned by São Paulo has been diversification. Instead of relying only on one-crop agriculture, as many parts of South America have done, São Paulo turned also to industry. Both on the farm and in factories the Paulistas keep their eggs in many baskets.

As a result, they prosper. Just now São Paulo is booming. The cutting off of manufactures from the United States and Europe has opened the South American market wide. São Paulo stepped in to perform a magnificent service, and reap a right reward.

Population Outlook

In view of the generally low-base value of South American soils in the majority of the continent already surveyed, industry appears to offer the main means for opening homes in this area for great new populations.

Frequently it is said that Brazil could sustain hundreds of millions more than the present 45,000,000. Some writers of standing have set the figure as high as 500,000,000. Occasionally someone goes higher.

We have seen that neither the Amazon nor the Northeast hold out such promise, unless new possibilities are found. Matto Grosso belongs far more than half in the Amazon. Southern Matto Grosso and Goyáz could not sustain their share of such increases on their soils alone.

Fortunately minerals abound, but they need the genius of organization. São Paulo has it, and is spreading its influence widely. The present political situation, however, keeps this most progressive of Brazil's states in leash. The Vargas regime knows São Paulo has not been won, and never will be won, to renounce democracy and accept an Interventor in the place where an elected Governor belongs. The present Interventor, Dr. Fernando Costa, is a Paulista who has joined Dr. Vargas, but the State has by no means been subdued even by such means.

São Paulo serves as the metropolis and colonizing center for Goyáz and Matto Grosso. It also is in direct touch with Paraguay by rail and river transport. It is reaching out toward Santa Cruz in Bolivia, on the northern fringes of the Chaco.

Roland Hall Sharp

Where Bolivia Seeks Compensation for Chaco Losses

Landlocked Bolivia emerged from its Chaco War with Paraguay decidedly the loser in territory. Plains of the intermediate temperature zone in the Chaco were yielded under the final arbitrated settlement in 1938. Since then, Bolivia has had to look in other directions for farm developments to diversify an economy based too largely on minerals. North of the Chaco lies a fertile region in Bolivia's Santa Cruz territories. Still farther north is the tropical Beni region. The pictures above were taken by Mr. Sharp in the Beni. Upper left: Steps leading down to the Beni River at Riberalta. The banks here are nearly 100 feet high. Seasonally, the river rises and falls from a third to half that distance. Upper right: A dugout canoe emerging from the flooded jungle along the Beni to meet the steam-launch "Triunfo," or "Triumph." Lower: Street scene in Riberalta. Ox-carts such as shown here are the only means of heavy transport, which results in slow movement of goods.

Argentina Makes Bid for Allied Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Now that the German diplomats and families, with their combined retinue, have left Buenos Aires on the repatriation ships, the Argentine authorities are complaining of the scant publicity these departures have received in the North American and British press.

Claiming that the delay in the repatriation of this diplomatic community, numbering 284 in all, has been the cause of constant reproach, the revolutionary regime was surprised that the sailing of the ships, when it occurred, was not more widely reported. The Foreign Ministry issued a communiqué explaining the five months' delay which, it stated, was due to conditions over which it had no control. The exchange of Germans and Argentines is being effected in Lisbon.

The Argentine bid for understanding and sympathy is seen here as part of the Buenos Aires campaign, already started by secret diplomatic circular to American chancellories, to build up some good will by demonstrating what is being done for the United Nations. Unfortunately, however, the Argentine case rests largely on its shipments of food and raw produce to Britain and the United States. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, previously pointed out that these countries are the only available markets.

Authoritative correspondents the other side of the River Plate agree that many of the Argentine military and nationalist officials are betraying signs of deep anxiety and quasidesperation owing to the international isolation of their country. Like the German people themselves, they had been bolstered up by Nazi propaganda of "decisive secret weapons" which would transform the military situation, but now they realize Germany is now practically vanquished and that the war may soon be over in Europe.

It is for this reason they are doing their utmost, under surface so far as possible, to form an impression that they have been assisting the United Nations as part of a definite policy. Ordinarily, they could not expect to convince American statesmen, but some hopes are entertained of their case being considered when, at the same time, they are able to announce the departure of the German diplomats and certain changes in government departments which would indicate that a purge of pro-Nazi and ultranationalist officials is in process.

Pole Regimes Air Views On Fusion Policy

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP) — Poles in London speculated tonight that Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk would ask President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the exiled government for authority to form a new coalition cabinet.

United States and British backing is believed possible for a plan calling for formation of a new cabinet including some members of the exiled government, some of the Soviet-sponsored committee and a few Poles affiliated with neither group.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 8—A source close to Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in exile in London said today that a "crisis, if any, has not yet been reached" in the negotiations here between the rival Polish political regimes.

Mr. Mikolajczyk and his co-delegates of exiles and representatives of the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation left their third meeting last night without agreeing when they would confer again. Before the third session began, a spokesman for Premier Mikolajczyk said each side had presented its case and "the exchange of views has been concluded."

The general view in Moscow regarding the negotiations remains hopeful. It is understood that both sides are agreed in principle on the "fusion" of the two bodies, but there are a number of details yet to be settled . . . for example, the exclusion of certain members of the Polish Government in exile who are known to hold anti-Soviet views.

Real Problem Outlined

This, however, does not present the real difficulty, nor does the question, it now appears, of who's to preside over the Provisional Polish Government once the fusion has been effected. A greater difficulty, presumably, arises over the question of including representatives of the Polish Underground organization, such as Armija Krajowa in Poland itself—an organization whose leaders, though not all its rank and file, reportedly have been fighting against the people of the Underground movement represented by Gen. Michal Rola-Zelinski and Edward Osuska-Morawski.

More difficult still is what persons around Mr. Mikolajczyk call the "most awkward question" of President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz and Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, commander in chief of the exile government's military forces. It is assumed here, however, that if all other questions are settled, as it is possible they may be, and all practical measures are decided on for the establishment of a regular provisional Polish government in which both sides would be adequately represented, it will be difficult for Mr. Raczkiewicz and General Sosnkowski to act as a spoke in the wheel and it is hoped for all concerned here that if the solution to all the other questions is found, President Raczkiewicz and General Sosnkowski will gracefully step aside in the general interests of Poland.

Choosing of persons close to Premier Mikolajczyk agree that not all members of the Government in exile need to be included in the new government, or provisional government, or national council—the term used varies according to the speaker—but that the problem of "dropping" either President Raczkiewicz or the Commander in Chief Sosnkowski is in one case constitutionally "very awkward," in the other case awkward from the standpoint of effect on Polish troops abroad .They agree nevertheless, that the "important thing is what the majority of Poles think."

Town on Guam Captured From Lone Japanese

Taking of island's largest community quiet action following stiff battles on Orote Peninsula.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES ON GUAM, July 31. Delayed—We entered Agana this morning with a spearheading company and found only the ruins of a town.

At 10 o'clock when the word "moving up" was passed until we entered the Plaza Espagna an hour later, 20 machine-gun shots were fired and one hand grenade thrown to liquidate Agana's defense—a single Japanese soldier.

Thus the capture of Guam's largest community was a strangely muted affair after the fierce battles we have been watching on Orote Peninsula the past few days.

Tours Fighting Areas

To cover the occupation of Agana two other correspondents and I made an hour's jeep trip early this morning from the Agat beachhead area northward. Circling inland from the fighting areas we drove through a pleasant, green countryside which had been largely spared destruction by bombs and shells.

We parked our jeep beside a hard-surfaced road in a small village just south of Agana and found the commander of the post, Capt. William Stephens, of Woodland, Calif., who was assigned to lead the attack on the town, occupying the ground floor of a two story, concrete house surrounded by other dwellings, some frame, some stucco, with wooden balconies in Spanish style. All were partially or totally demolished.

At 10 o'clock we began moving up supported by tanks.

Moving gingerly, crouching every few paces at hand signals from the head of the line, we approached Agana in two columns one on each side of the road. With every step we expected a sudden outburst of machine-gun or at least sniper fire. But all that greeted us was the silence of glassless windows of buildings which still stood amid the rubble.

At first it was an eerie feeling, this emptiness and silence. Then we progressed from block to block, peered around corners and found only our own Marines stalking parallel blocks until it became obvious that the Japanese had driven the natives from Agana and had fled the town themselves.

Lone Enemy Subdued

About halfway through, progress was briefly stopped and time was required to subdue a lone enemy warrior.

After we had gone about 12 blocks Captain Stephens said, "Well this is it. I guess this is the Plaza."

It was an open square surrounded by the remains of a cathedral, entirely wrecked, the Governor's Palace, and the Bank of Guam which was gutted out with its safe still apparently intact. All the buildings were partially or seriously damaged. In one of them a "Pause That Refreshes" sign was still hanging, apparently never taken down.

As we stood in the hot Plaza, Army tanks began moving in deploying in orderly rank around the park.

Soviet Not Elated By Turk-Nazi Rift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 — For the first time the Soviet press has commented on Turkey's ruptured relations with Germany. Anyone who has watched over a long period the sharp Russian polemics against Turkey, the main Russian argument being that Turkish neutrality was of value only to Germany, is not surprised at the Russian press not indulging in any paeans of praise toward Turkey or demonstrations of admiration and gratitude.

"It has taken the Turks five years to make up their minds as to which way the wind of war is blowing," said Pravda.

"Nor must one forget that this doesn't yet mean Turkey's entry into the war on the side of the nations conducting a bitter struggle against Germany. Moreover, Turkey is maintaining intact her close relations with Hitler's satellites, particularly Hungary and Romania, who are waging war in alliance with Germany against the Soviet Union and other democratic countries."

The Turkish decision has been dictated, in view here, merely by calculated opportunism.

On Ruins of War—Civitas Dei

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

LONDON, Aug. 8—Frantisek Nemec, chief of the "pocket government" the Czechs hope soon to send into their home territory, has appealed to the Allied Powers to rehabilitate not only the body but the soul of liberated Europe.

"Never mind the material wealth that has been destroyed—that can be replaced," Mr. Nemec said. "But the great damage done to the soul of Europe—that must be repaired immediately."

The Future:

When this war is over, the enlightened peoples of the world will have emerged victorious from the greatest physical struggle Christian civilization has known. But a struggle of equal and perhaps even greater intensity will be just beginning.

The right to be righteous will have been rewon—the ability to be righteous still will have to be gained.

The winning and the preserving of the right to be righteous are plainly the business of government. But the conquest of the ability to be righteous is not. That perforce must be the function of men and organizations dedicated to something manifestly above and beyond human affairs.

In the modern world this means the churches. They alone at this time possess the equipment and the animus to make men better in their innermost hearts.

The challenge that will confront the churches in the postwar era will be greater than that which faced the heroic Russians at Stalingrad, greater than that which presented itself to the stout-hearted Montgomery at El Alamein, and greater than that which tested the resources and resolve of Eisenhower on the beaches of Normandy.

A Galilean carpenter gave the measure of this challenge nearly 2,000 years ago. He said: "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

Impelling Task Awaits Churches

Not so long ago a noted British Commonwealth statesman declared, "The old world is dead." Few question the accuracy of this observation. When the German and Japanese armies surrender, Europe, the Americas, and Asia will have reached the end of an historic, political, economic, and social era. At the same time they will have reached an unprecedented beginning.

The task that awaits the churches at this critical point is described by Karl Barth, the noted Swiss theologian, as follows:

"Will the confused and war-weary nations . . . be able to comprehend that the world, for all its frailty and imperfection, after all the horror which it has known, still has a hope of better things? And will they comprehend further that without this hope no authentic quest for those better things will ever be attempted? It will be the function of the Christian churches to proclaim this hope and make it comprehensible."

In other words, the task of the churches will be both to convince men that a better world is possible and to show them how to attain it. Or, as someone else has put it, the churches must provide the raw material for a higher civilization.

In his monumental "Civitas Dei," or "World Order," Lionel Curtis, who has had wide experience in government and administration within the British Commonwealth, expresses the considered opinion that the mission of the churches will be to bring about a closer relationship between religious ideals and ethics and the art of government.

Since the days of St. Augustine, Mr. Curtis points out, it has been widely held that religion should concern itself entirely with heavenly kingdoms, and government with temporal kingdoms, and that never the twain should meet.

But henceforth, he adds, the churches must make mankind realize that religion and government are not antithetical phases of heaven and earth, but merely differing aspects of one reality—the evolving Kingdom of God.

Mr. Curtis does not advocate a union of church and state, but he does believe the churches should campaign actively for the establishment of a world commonwealth, or world state—in a short, a Civitas Dei.

English-Speaking Commonwealth

"I feel that when once the Protestant churches have learned to regard the creation of a world commonwealth as an all-important aspect of their work in realizing the Kingdom of God, an international commonwealth in the English-speaking world will come into being in a few generations," he writes. "A bridge would be thrown over the gulf in men's minds which now bars progress to a higher civilization . . . My hope lies with the churches which are not bound by the chains of their past."

Professor Barth, on the other hand, urges no long-range or short-range program or pattern upon the churches in building a new world. However, he sees an important essential to the successful consummation of their task—namely, that the churches "regain the true knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ" and learn to live by it.

"There is no phase of European church life," he asserts, "which does not stand in need of this renascence. The pastors must hear the call, but so must the congregations. Theology must listen to it, and also the church judicatories and the supporters of the ecumenical movement.

"There is no need to stress how much depends on whether or not they obey the call. If the old world is really dead, nothing less than the Gospel of the resurrection and the life must be preached and heard. This is the mission which will be entrusted to the church tomorrow in a manner far different from that of yesterday."

Whether patterns and formulae are followed or discarded, it becomes increasingly obvious with each passing hour of these troublesome days that the churches cannot hope to make genuine progress unless they rely upon something more than human wisdom to guide them.

The founder of The Christian Science Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy, sets this forth in clear and unmistakable terms in "The People's Idea of God." She writes:

"Every step of progress is a step more spiritual. The great element of reform is not born of human wisdom; it draws not its life from human organizations; rather is it the crumbling away of material elements from reason, the translation of law back to its original language,—Mind, and the final unity between man and God."

Maverick Hits Capitol Guide Fees And Sunday Curb for Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP) — Bouncing up fresh from his tussle with governmental "gobbledygook," former Representative Maury Maverick of Texas blasted away against the National Capitol's guide-fee system.

"It's an outrage to charge American a fee for touring the halls of the legislative branch of their government," said Mr. Maverick, Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

The Texan went out to Capitol Hill to survey the Sunday visitor situation and reported this:

Government employees, only recently permitted to enter the Capitol on Sundays between 2:30 and 4:30 p. m. because of their full six-day work week, must pay 15 cents each for a lecturing guide. The "take" Aug. 6 was about $9 an hour for each guide, Mr. Maverick said. Weekdays guides charge civilians 25 cents each.

Sunday tours are free to servicemen; but they may enter the Capitol only between 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Maverick said he "burned" when guards turned men and women in uniform away outside those hours.

With a promise that "something is going to be done about this," Mr. Maverick said government-paid guides under civil service ought to conduct all comers through the Capitol from sun-up to sun-down, also the near-by Library of Congress and Supreme Court Building.

Recently Mr. Maverick coined "gobbledygook" to describe what he called unnecessarily complex language appearing in governmental edicts and regulations. He started a one-man campaign to end it.

Socialist Nominee Hits Unconditional Surrender

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Bases for a lasting peace are not even suggested by "endless iteration of the cry 'unconditional surrender,'" asserts Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.

Mr. Thomas, speaking at a Socialist Party meeting last night, maintained that neither President Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, nor Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican candidate, has had anything to suggest but "unconditional surrender and the prospect that 10,000,000 workers would be driven into the slavery of Russian work camps."

Registering a Jeep: Passenger Car or Truck?

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—C. M. Voelker, Superintendent of the Kansas Vehicle Department, says farmers who buy a versatile Army jeep can:

Get a passenger car license if it's used primarily to haul people;

Get a truck license if there's trucking to be done, or

Don't bother to get a license at all if the jeep is kept off the highways and used as farm machinery.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day's sales	1,071,960
1944 volume to date	164,559,660
1943 volume to date	202,538,890

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.3	Prev. day	54.2
Month ago	56.4	Year ago	49.0
1924 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
Abbott Lab pf4 †	70	112	112	112	+ ½
ACF-Brill Motor	38	9	8⅞	8½	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	5	12	12	12	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Air Reduction 1a	14	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	11	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	75	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	14	30⅜	29⅜	29⅛	—1⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	53⅜	52	52	—2
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	5	26¾	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ⅔g	3	13½	13	13	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147½	147½	147½	— ¾
Allied Mills 2e	3	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	9	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ⅓e	3	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114	114	114	
Amal Leather	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	1	102	102	102	— ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Am Airlines ⅓2g	7	74¾	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	50	65	65	65	— ⅛
Am Bosch ⅓e	10	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Am BrSh pf5¾ †	170	131	131	131	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	78	12	11¾	11½	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅛
Am Car & F 2½e	9	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	6	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
Am Ch&Col pf5 †	30	115	115	115	
Am Chicle 4a	1200	118	117¾	118	+1
Am Crystal Sugar	13	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Am Distil	17	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	121	4⅜	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
Am Europeen ½e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	2	91	90	90	—1⅛
Am&FP 2pf	12	21	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1⅓e	3	35	35	35	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	70½	70	70	—⅜
Am Ice	8	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am In Ill pf2½ †	100	50	50	50	+ ½
Am Locomotive⅓e	9	17⅜	17½	17½	
Am Locom pf 7	2	90½	90	90	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Am M&Met ½e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Am Metal ¾e	5	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	30	124	123	123	—2¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	90	37¼	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	6	50	49⅝	49¾	
Am P&L $5 pf	12	46	45	45¼	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .30e	46	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	11	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ x	150	73¼	73	73	— ½
Am SafetyRaz ½e	3	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Am Seating	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Am Smelt & R 2	12	39⅞	39½	39½	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Rpf7	150	154	152⅞	154	+1¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	1	18½	18	18	— ½
Am Sug Ref 2e	11	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	11	126	126	126	
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	26	163⅛	162½	162½	— ½
Am Tobacco 3a	3	70½	79½	70½	
Am Tob B 3a	7	71¼	70½	71¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	148	148	148	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	8	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1⅓e	7	44⅛	44	44	— ¼
Am Wat Wks	55	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	25	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	5	89½	88½	89½	— ⅛
A Zinc L & S	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
AnacondaCop 1⅓e	20	26	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
AnaconW&C½e	290	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
Anchor H-G .30e	3	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
APW Paper	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ⅛e	2	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M 1e	4	51¼	51	51	— ¼
Armour & Co	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	89	89	89	—1⅜
Armour & Co pf †	1	106	106	106	
ArmstrongCork⅔e	5	43	42¼	42¾	— ¾
Artloom Corp .30e	3	12	12	12	
Assd DryGoods⅓e	8	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
Assd D Gds1pf6	150	106½	105	106½	— ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	70	101½	101	101	— ½
Atch T&SF 4½e	19	66	64⅞	65	—1
Atch T & S pf 5	1	94½	94½	94½	—1½
Atl Coast L 1½e	10	38⅞	28	38¼	— ¼
Atl Refining 1e	24	31¼	30¾	31	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	33	110	109¾	110	+1
Atlas Corp ¾e	9	14⅜	14	14	
Atlas Powd1⅓e †	30	58½	58	58	—1
Aust Nichols	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Aust N prA3½k †	10	74	74	74	—2
Aviation Corp .10e	1115	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colgate-Palm ⅓2a	7	28½	28¼	28½	
Collins & Alk ⅓e	7	33¾	33	33	— ⅓
Col Fuel & Iron 4	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Col & South 1pf †	180	197⅜	193¼	193¼	+ ¼
ColBr'castA 1.20e	3	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
ColBr'castB 1.20e	4	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	102	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	81¼	81	81	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	90	73	73	73	— ½
Colum Pict ½g	5	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Comi Credit 2	3	41¾	41½	41½	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	2	47	46¾	47	
Comi Solvents .30e	10	16¼	16	16	
Com Ed 1.40	9	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	287	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 2½k	2	84½	84½	84½	
Conpoleum-Nairn 1	9	27	26¾	26½	— ½
Consol Cigar 1e	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Cons Copper .20g	2	4	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	20	24¼	24	24⅛	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	1	5½	5½	5½	
Cons Film pf ½k	7	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Cons Laund .60e	2	12	12	12	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	1	16½	16¼	16¼	
Cons RR Cuba pf	6	12⅜	12	12⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	24	24	24	
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	106⅞	106½	106⅜	+ ½
Container Corp⅓e	6	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
Cont Can ⅓e	8	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45⅛	44¾	45⅛	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30e	164	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	7	29⅛	28¾	28¾	
Cooper-Bess 1ae	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
Corn Prod 2.60	3	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	5	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	48	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	9	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1⅓	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ⅓e	2	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Crown Cork ⅓e	4	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	1	18⅞	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	120	102⅞	102¾	102¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	1	33¾	33	33	— ⅜
Cuba R R pf	190	23¼	22½	22½	— ¾
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	21	8¾	8½	8½	
Curtis-Wright ¾g	38	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	8	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	5	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Davison Chem 1e	2	14½	14⅜	14½	
Decca Record 1.20	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1e	5	42½	42	42	— ½
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	35	35	35	
Deisel-WemG ¾e	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	316	34¾	33½	33½	
Del Lack & West	26	8⅜	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	16	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	190	38½	38¼	38½	+ ¼
Diam Match pf1½	5	43¾	43¾	43¾	—2¼
Diam T Motor 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	9	32⅜	32	32	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	47½	46½	47½	+ ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	9	24⅛	23¾	23⅝	— ⅜
Douglas Aire 5g	4	52	51½	52	
Dow Chem 3	2	126¾	126	126	+ ¼
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	10	10	10	
du Pont de N 2½e	3	153	152¾	153	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	+ ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eagle Pich L .45e	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Eastern Air L	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	163½	163½	163½	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20	20	20	
El Auto-Lite 1e	5	42⅞	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¾e	21	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
El&Mus Ind .08e	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
El Power & Lt	10	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	8	84½	83½	84½	
El Storage Bat 2	4	43	42½	42½	— ½
Eng Pub Service	63	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	1	99¾	99	99¾	+ ¾
EPS$5½pf5½ †	20	101	101	101	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	10	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
Ecuit Off Bldg	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Erie R R 1⅔e	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Erie R R pf ⅓e	26	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅜	
Evans Prod ⅓e	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	36⅝	36¼	36¼	
Exchange Buf .35e	2	4¼	4	4	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	40½	40¼	40½	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	4	25⅛	25	25	
Farm Tel & Rad	16	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	104	104	104	
Fed MotTruck .40	10	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
FedDStrs pf4¼k †	50	101	101	101	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam ¼e	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Firestone 1⅓e	7	47¼	46¼	46⅝	—1⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	7	41	40	40	—2
Flintkote .45e	13	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	31¾	31¼	31¼	+1
Follansbee Stl	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †28		45⅛	44¾	44¾	—2¼
Food Fair Strs 1	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler⅓e	5	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½ †	60	23½	22½	22½	
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gabriel Co	1	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¾e †	40	41	41	41	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	20	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ea	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13½	13⅜	13½	
GenAmTrans 1¾e	1	47	47	47	— ¼
Gen Baking .45e	8	9	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze .50e	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable A	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Gen Cigar 1	3	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	36	38	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	13	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	31	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	108	108	108	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	70	130½	130	130½	
Gen Motors 1½e	42	61¼	60½	61	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	4	129¼	129	129	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv ½e	5	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv pf 5	1	45⅞	45½	45½	— ⅛
Gen Paint 1⅓e	4	18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Precision Eq 1	9	21	21¼	21¼	
Gen Printink .20e	1	6¾	8¼	8¼	
Gen Pub Service	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Gen Real & Util	227	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6a	2	85	84½	85	+1¼
Gen Refract .90e	2	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ⅓e	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
GenSCastpf4½kf	170	78	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
Gen Time Inst ⅓e	1	28	28	28	+ ⅞
Gen Tire&Rub ½2e	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
Gillette Saf R .80	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	4	14	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	118	117	118	+ ½
Goodrich BF 1e	15	50	49¾	49½	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R1⅔e	11	46	45¼	45¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	4	112	111⅝	112	+1
Goth Hosiery ½g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	1560	7	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Grand Union ¾ae	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
GraniteCSti 1.75e	7	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Gt NprIrOre ct 2p	26	6¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Gt NorRy pf 1e	20	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Gt West Sug 1.40e	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Green H L 2a	5	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1	6	1⅜	1⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	2	164	164	164	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	12⅜	12⅛	12½	
Gulf M&O pf2½a	4	52¼	51½	51½	—1¼
Gulf Oil 1a	5	45⅞	45½	45½	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hack W pfA1¾a †	30	30½	30½	30½	
Hamil Watch .30e	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	108	108	108	
Harb-Walker 1	6	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Hat Corp AmA1¾e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Hayes Indust ½ae	5	6⅞	6¾	8⅜	
Hayes Mfg	192	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Hershey Choc 3	3	68¼	67¼	68¼	+ ⅛
Hires C E 1.20a	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	7	44½	44	44	— ½
Hollander&Son⅓ae	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Holly Sugar 1	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	9	43⅞	43½	43½	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ½2e	2	16½	16⅛	16¼	
Houston Oil	12	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	
Howe Sound 2	4	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	79	16	15	15¼	— ¼
Hupp Motor	803	6	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
Illinois Central	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
Ill Central pf	1	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	1	38½	38½	38½	
Inger-Rand 4⅓e	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
Inland Steel 3e	1	85	85	85	
InspiratCopper ⅓e	1	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
Intercn-Cp pf 6 †	160	111½	111½	111½	
Interlakelron .35g	14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2.60	3	77½	77	77¼	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	21	3⅛	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Int Mining	2	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	18	29⅜	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7 †	10	133	133	133	+1
Int Paper	39	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	5	82½	81½	82½	+ ¾
Int Ry Cen Am	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Int RyCAPpf1¼k †	20	64½	61½	61½	— ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	129	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	19	19	19	
Interst Dept S ⅓ae	2	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
Interyork Co ¾ae	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	2	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea pf 4¼a	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Johns Manville 1e	3	98	97	98	+ ¾
Jones & L Stl 2	8	14¼	14	14¼	
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	80	80	80	—1½
Joy Mfg .80	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Kalam St&F .60e	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Kan City South	3	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Kayser J ⅓e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Kelsey-H WhA1⅔	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Kelsey-HWB 1⅓e	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	10	52	51⅝	51¾	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .90e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Kinney G R Co	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Kinney5Spf4½k †	30	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	3	25⅜	25	25	
Kresge D Strs ⅓e	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	7	34¾	34½	34¾	
Kroger Grocery 2	8	35½	35⅛	35¼	— ⅜
Laclede Gas	120	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Laclede Gas pf	620	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
Lambert Co 1⅓	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Lehigh C&N ⅓e	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
LehighPortCpf4 †	10	120	120	120	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	9	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	3	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	2	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½a	5	40¾	40	40	— ½
LibbyMcN&L ⅓e	108	8⅛	8	8	
Liggett&My B 3a	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Liggett&My pf7 †	30	179	179	179	+ ½
Lily Tulip 1½a	4	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	1	19½	19½	19½	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	4	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc 1e	6	17¼	17	17	
Lone's Inc 2a	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Lone Star Cem ⅔ae	3	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Long-B Lumb .10b	14	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Lorillard (P)1⅔e	1	19½	19½	19½	
Lorillard P pf 7 †	80	162	161¾	162	— ¾
Louisv G&E A1½a	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Mack Trucks 1e	8	41	40½	40½	— ⅛
Macy R H 2a	16	27½	27¼	27⅜	
Mad Sq Gar 1	5	26	26	26	
Magma Copper ½2e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Mandel Bros ½e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	20	3½	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	26	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
MarketStRyprpf	210	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Marshall Field .80	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Martin GL 1⅓e	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Martin-Parry .15e	343	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	4	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Mathieson Alk ½e	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
May Dept Strs 3	2	58	58	58	— ½
Maytag Co	8	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	3	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
McGraw Hill .40e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
McKees&Rob .65e	6	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
McKes & R p

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅛	4⅜
American Barge Line Co	11½	12⅜
American Hardware Co	29¾	31⅜
American Manufacturing	43¾	48⅛
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	
American Optical	31⅛	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40⅜	N
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅛
Arlington Mills	51	54⅛
Art Metal Construction	23¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28¾	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅛	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24	26⅛
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendix Hom. Appliance	8¾	9⅜
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅛	19½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¾	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36⅞	39⅛
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	33⅜	36½
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅞	8¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16¾	17½
Colonial Stores	19⅛	20⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43	45⅞
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29⅜
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	78	81
Durez Plastic-Chemical	64⅜	68¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10½	11⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅛	22⅜
Exolon Co	8⅛	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13⅞
Family Finance pf A	25⅛	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47⅜
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21⅜	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9¼
Goodall Worster Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	83½	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28½	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36⅝
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	
Harrington & Richardson	1⅞	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	197⅛	213¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅛	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	31
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	65	
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅝	23
Landers Frary & Clark	36⅜	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long Bell Lumber Co	69⅝	77⅜
Ludlow Mfg&Sales Co	113	117
Marathon Paper Mills	26⅜	30
Martin-Rockwell Corp	61½	64⅜
Merck & Co	40⅜	43½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48	51¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70½	
Metal & Thermit Corp	23⅞	26⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¾	10½
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21¼
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36½	39½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¾	87⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28Q	31⅜
NationalChemical&Mfg	5¼	6⅜
National Shirt Shops	14¾	15⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	66¾	69¾
New England Lime Co	4¾	8
Newmarket Manufac Co	92	
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
onquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46½	49⅞
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	83	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3⅝
Richardson & Co	46½	49½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33¾	35¼
Rochester Telephone Co	15¼	16¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33½	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	
Sanford Mills	41¾	44¾
Submarine Signal Co	33	36
Tampax Inc	3⅝	6⅜
Time Incorporated	61¾	64½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3½
United Elastic Corp	17⅞	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	71¾	†76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124½	129½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	103½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	7¾	8¾
Warren Bros Class B	38¾	41¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅜	16¾
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46⅞
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅛	12¼

†Ex-dividend. (Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	113¼	119¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	104¼	108¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public C 06 pf	96¼	100¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117¼	121¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	48¾	51¼
Jamaica Water Supply	32½	35
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103¼	108¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	104¼	108¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	93¾	
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31¼	33½
No States Power Del 6 pf	70	73
No States Power Del 7 pf	80	83
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¼	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	104½	108
Public Service Colo	25¾	27¼
Public Service Ind	18	19½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	106	110
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¾	114¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	107	111
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107¼	111¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¾	14½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20¼	22¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	
Southwestern Public Serv	16	17¾
Tampa Electric Co	24¾	26⅝
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¼	15¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	13½	17¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108¼	
Conn Light & Power	43	45¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅞	25⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	24¾	44.75
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	86	90
Hartford Electric Light	51¾	54½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31½	
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	89¾	94¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33	35½
Merrimack Valley pf	57¼	60½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34¼	36
N E Power Assn 6 pf	60¾	62¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	104	108
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	98½	102½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	40	42½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38	40½
Newport Electric	22½	
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108¼	112½
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	21¾	23¾
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

†Ex-dividend

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (80a)	23⅞	24⅝
Bank of New York (14)	419	430
Bankers Trust (1.40)	52½	54⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	107½	1061/2
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	105¾	107
Chase National (1.40)	38⅞	40¾
Chemical Bank&T (1.80)	51	53
Commercial (1.60)	48	50½
Continental Bank&Tr (.80)	21½	23
Corn Ex Bank & Trust (2.40)	48⅜	50¾
Empire Trust (3)	79	83
First National N Y (80)	1630	1670
Guaranty Trust (12)	332½	340½
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅝	16⅜
Kings County (80)	1610	
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50¾	53¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
J. P. Morgan	264¼	2804/4
National City (4)	37¾	39¾
New York Trust (3½)	98½	102¾
Public (1½)	41⅞	44¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	10½	11¾
United States (60a)	1400	1445

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	
First National (2)	50½	53⅜
Merchants National (12)	320	335
New England Trust (7)	†400	
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25½	27
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	128	135
State Street Trust (8)	274	
United States Trust (50)	91½	103½
United States Trust pf (.80)	161¼	173¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48⅛	50⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	99½	103½
First National Chicago (10)	260	267
Pennsylvania Co (2.50)	36	38⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅜	35⅝
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Co	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	16⅝	18⅛
American Insur Newark (1½a)	14⅞	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	50	53
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	56¾	58⅝
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅛	7⅜
Bankers&Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	570	600
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅜
City of New York (1½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48¼	50¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅛	42⅝
Federal (1.40)	45⅜	49⅛
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½
Fireman's Fund (SF) (3)	87½	91½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	11½	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	24⅜	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (1g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44¾
Globe & Republic (½g)	8⅛	9¼
Great American Insurance (1)	28¼	30
Hanover (1.20)	26¾	28⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	94	98½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42	45
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	83	85½
Jersey Insur New York (1½a)	38¼	41⅛
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchant&MfgsofNY (.40)	3½	7
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	87½	90½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅜
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	23½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
New York Fire (.60)	13⅝	15¼
North River (1)	22⅝	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	13⅝	14½
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅝	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅜	36¼
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075e)	4⅝	6¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21	23
St Paul Fire&Marine (1.60)	69¼	72½
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47⅝
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	117	122½
Standard Accident	58½	62¼
Travelers (16)	466	481
U S Fid&Guarantee (1a)	37½	39½
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guarantee(1.60a)	71½	76½
Westechester (1.20a)	31¼	34⅝

a—also extra or extras; g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.82	4.18
Amerex Holding	26.50	28.375
American Business Shares	3.70	4.05
Axe Houghton Fund	14.75	15.86
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.77	106.01
Boston Fund	17.68	19.01
Broad Street Investing	29.02	31.37
Bullock Fund	15.60	17.10
Canadian Investment Fund	2.20	3.80
Century Shares Trust	29.08	30.20
Chemical Fund	9.71	10.50
Christiana Securities Co	2470.00	2870.00
Commodity Corp	8.88	
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.39
Eaton & Howard Balan Fd	21.75	23.36
Eaton & Howard Stock Fr	13.19	14.17
Equitable Invest Corp	31.11	33.45
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.75	42.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.06	20.57
Fund Investors Inc	22.67	24.84
General Capital	34.08	36.65
General Investors Trust	5.50	6.93
Group Securities Inc		
Automobil eShares	6.12	6.73
Low Priced Shares	5.98	6.58
Railroad Shares	3.85	4.03
Railroad Equip Shares	4.18	4.61
Steel Shares	4.38	4.83
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.20	23.87
Institutional Sec: Bnk Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.01	1.12
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 29.49 S-1 27.48		
B-2 32.02 S-2 14.34		
B-3 10.93 S-3 11.13		
B-4 11.28 S-4 5.12		
K-1 18.72 K-2 23.35		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	96.90	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.10	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.01	9.91
Maryland Fund	4.51	5.11
Mass Invest Tr	21.77	23.41
Mass Inc 2d Fd	10.83	11.65
Mutual Invest	11.29	12.34
National Wide Voting	1.31	1.44
New England Fund	12.76	13.75
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.53	7.19
Railroad	5.45	6.01
Railroad Equip	7.18	7.90
Steel	6.12	6.74
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.52	.57
Putnam Fund	14.07	15.13
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.35	3.68
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.04	94.92
Spencer Trask Fund	14.87	15.64
State Street Invest	42.50	46.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.84
Wellington Fund	16.85	18.51
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.74	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.81	
Diversified Tr C	2.75	
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.86	5.62
Nation Wide Sec	3.78	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.12	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.80	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.70	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.35	
Supervised Am Tr AA	2.39	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.75	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.78	
InvestmentBanking		
Blair & Co	3.00	3.375
First Boston Corp	31.00	33.00

†Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	18¼	19⅞
Piper Aircraft	2	2⅞
Pollack Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8⅝

Radio Hops to Key Position In Postwar Railroad Plans

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When you see railroads experimenting today with two-way radio and telephone communication on moving trains—and hear railroad officials say, eagerly and confidently, "Who knows what's going to happen next!"—it is interesting to look back a dozen years or so.

Then, common talk placed railroads in the position of things from which little that was new or progressive could be expected. And maybe the roads were napping a bit. Maybe they were just jogging along till airplanes and motorbusses challenged them.

Then the railroads work up, put on diesel engines and streamlined trains, air-cooled coaches, cut time schedules, and made riding smoother for passengers.

Now, they're going further and faster ahead—experimenting, testing, proving—ready to inaugurate newer things as soon as winning the war permits.

Two-way radio communication on fast-moving freight trains has recently been tested and proved on several roads heading into Chicago. Radio is helping some roads to make up trains in switch yards—keeping switch crews in constant touch with the yardmaster's office. And thereby food for your dinner table, clothing, furniture for your house, and what not, are being handled faster and more safely.

War Halts Radio Use

Understandably, radio can't go to railroading to any great extent until the war is won, or at least until the Federal Communications System can find a way to allot individual air wave lengths to each road, it is said. And with 150 Class I railroads in the country, that may be a problem. But enough testing has been done to prove radio's right to line up alongside the telegraph, telephone, and teletype, as communicators for the railroads.

The Santa Fe, Burlington, and Rock Island, among others, have made such tests. The Santa Fe recently did its experimenting on a 70-car "Spud Special" moving from Bakersfield, Calif., to Chicago.

All along the 2,200 miles, trainmen in the caboose at the rear end of the train were in constant touch with the engineer up front in his cab. Sometimes on curves, or on track that went over a hill, the caboose and engine couldn't see each other. The old-time, conventional hand or lantern signals couldn't be used. But by radio the engineer and train crew talked back and forth. And veteran railroaders marveled.

The Burlington did its testing on a fast, near-mile-long freight from Chicago to Denver. And had like results.

As the Burlington "freight" went through a small town, the station agent noticed a hot box. He signaled the conductor. The conductor by radio told the engineer to stop at once. The train did. The hot box was quickly remedied. And the train went on its way with little delay and no damage to the wheel.

Damage Lessened

Sometimes damage occurs to household goods in a freight car because brakes don't act smoothly on a train and the cars bump together. The engineer in his cab can't tell how the air pressure is acting in brakes at the rear of the train. Now, with radio communication, trainmen in the caboose can keep the engineer informed so he can brake the train evenly, "take up the slack," and prevent car bumping.

Recently the Rock Island installed radio in its switch yards here. Crews on switch engines keep in constant touch with the yardmaster in his office. Cars are "spotted" and trains made up more quickly.

Sometimes the radio may save a car of berries an hour's delay, because its readiness to move can be relayed at once to a switch engine in its vicinity. An hour's delay can mean missing connection with a through freight train. And added together along the car's journey, such hours can mean a whole day's delay in the berries reaching your table.

It is possible to have radio communication from moving trains to homes and business offices. A Canadian road tried this before World War II, then quit because the public didn't demand the service. There have been improvements since, says the official of a road here. The army is using them now.

Shortly, the Milwaukee Railroad is to make similar experiments with two-way telephone communication on moving trains. It is using telephone rather than radio because of high-voltage power lines along its right of way that could cause difficulties in dependable radio operation.

NEW YORK (AP)—Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has announced that its electronic train telephone system will be installed on two main line four-track divisions covering 245 miles of line between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Installation will cost more than $1,000,000, the company said, and will enable towermen in wayside towers to talk with train crews moving in their areas for the transmission of instructions, reports and information pertaining to train operations.

"This new installation of the electronic train telephone," the statement added, "which was developed in collaboration with the Union Switch and Signal Co. and has been in experimental use since June, 1942; on the Belvidere-Delaware branch in northern New Jersey, will give railroad officials opportunity to work out the adaptation of the new system to conditions in one of the heaviest railroad traffic areas in the country."

Du Pont Resigns From G. M. Board

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Pierre S. du Pont yesterday resigned from the board of directors of General Motors Corp., after serving since 1917 and holding at times the presidency and chairmanship of the automoblie concern.

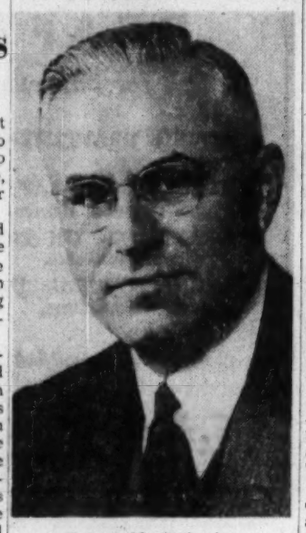
Angus B. Echols, chairman of the finance committee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which has a large investment in General Motors stock, was elected to succeed Mr. du Pont.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., General Motors chairman, said Mr. du Pont, who was born in 1870, felt a younger man should represent the du Pont organization on the General Motors board.

Thomas P. Archer, vice-president who recently was appointed general manager of the Fisher Body division to succeed Edward F. Fisher, also was elected a director. The resignation of another of the Fisher brothers, Lawrence P., who had been a vice-president, was accepted but both he and Edward F. continue as directors.

W. F. Armstrong was named a vice-president to succeed Mr. Archer in charge of the manufacturing staff. He had been a special assistant to Executive Vice-President Albert Bradley.

N. Y. Bank Director



Robert M. Catharine

President of the Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, elected a member of the board of directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Mr. Catharine is also vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York and a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

United Light Hearing Set On Interim Action

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A hearing on United Light & Railway Company's proposed interim distribution of common stock to preferred stockholders of the United Light and Power Company—prior to final court review of a plan for the liquidation of Power—will be held before the Securities and Exchange Commission Aug. 23.

The plan provides for 94.52 per cent of Railway's common stock to be accorded to Power's preferred holders and 5.48 per cent to its common holders.

The Supreme Court has granted a petition by Otis & Company, a preferred stockholder, for a writ of certiori for a review of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals' sustaining action. Otis & Company is questioning the right of common holders to any participation.

The interim distribution would not be prejudicial to any persons whose rights are being determined in the appeal, the company's application said. Instead, the company added, it would "place Power's preferred holders in a position to receive dividends to the extent earnings are available. . . . accomplish a more equitable distribution of the voting power of the holding company system and . . . tend to create orderly markets for the common stock of Railways."

To accomplish the distribution, 1,000,000 shares of $35 par value common stock of Railways would be changed into 3,500,000 shares with a $7 par value and 708,520 shares held by Power would be exchanged for 3,173,838 shares of the new common stock.

After approval of the distribution plan by the District Court for Delaware, Power would distribute five shares of the new common stock of Railway in exchange for each preferred share of Power.

The 173,838 shares of Railway's common received by Power in the exchange and not distributed to Power's preferred stockholders would be held for distribution to its common stockholders if the Supreme Court upholds the original distribution plan. If the plan is not upheld the shares will be disposed of under the direction of the SEC and the District Court.

Wholesale Ceiling Prices On Bed Sheets Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has increased manufacturers' ceiling prices for the four grades of bed sheets and pillow cases in greatest demand.

Whether the increases, retroactive to June 30 will be passed on at wholesale and retail has not been decided, the agency said.

The adjustment was made under requirements of the extension act that maximum prices for major cotton textile items reflect parity to cotton growers.

OPA said the new manufacturers' prices represent an increase of 6.7 per cent for two construction types of bed linens, and a hike of 7.6 per cent for two other types.

For a dozen sheets 81 by 99 inches of construction type 112, the new ceiling price is $12.45, up from $11.67; type 128, $13.84, up from $12.97, type 140, $16.63, up from $15.45; and type 180, $16.83, up from $15.65.

Cotton Crop Decline Seen; Yield Higher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department today forecast this year's cotton crop at 11,220,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.

The crop is growing on about 1,800,000 acres less than last year, when production was 11,428,151 bales and on about 2,600,000 acres less than two years ago when the crop totaled 12,819,506 bales. Area for harvest this year is placed at 20,061,000 acres. Average production in the 10 years 1933-42, totaled 12,455,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on August 1 was 75 per cent of a normal, compared with 79 a year ago, and an August 1 average of 74 in the 10 years, 1933-42.

The indicated acre yield, based on August 1 conditions, is placed at 263.5 pounds, compared with 253.5 pounds last year, and 226.9 pounds, the 10-year average.

The Census Bureau announced that 47,981 running bales (counting round as half bales), of this year's growth had been ginned prior to August 1, compared with 107,053 bales for 1943, and 48,626 for 1942.

The area for harvest, based on the area in cultivation July 1 less the 10-year average abandonment from natural causes; condition of the crop on August 1, acre yield indicated therefrom, and indicated total production, by states, follow:

Missouri, 350,000 acres; condition 77 per cent of a normal; indicated acre yield 425 pounds, and indicated total production 155,000 equivalent 500-pound bales; Virginia 31,000; 86; 372 and 24,000; North Carolina 792,000; 87; 430 and 710,000; South Carolina 1,102,000; 80; 324 and 745,000; Georgia 1,379,000; 72; 238 and 685,000; Florida 58,000; 80; 192 and 14,000; Tennessee 670,000; 71; 240 and 475,000; Alabama 1,463,000; 74; 276 and 840,000; Mississippi, 2,371,000; 75; 354 and 1,750,000; Arkansas 1,732,000; 64; 308 and 1,110,000; Louisiana 918,000; 70; 283 and 540,000; Oklahoma 1,530,000; 88; 232 and 740,000; Texas 7,127,000; 74; 165 and 2,450,000; New Mexico, 107,000; 88; 492 and 110,000; Arizona 147,000; 92; 480 and 147,000; California 301,000; 89; 558 and 350,000; all other states, 20,000; 89; 419 and 17,000.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market declined last week rather sharply, continuing the downtrend which began about the middle of July, but still cancelling out only a half to two thirds of the rise which began on the invasion.

Wall Street opinion, however, appeared only mildly worried. Though Friday's drop came on slightly larger volume, the downtrend up till then had been for the most part on small turnover, in contrast to the unbroken run of 31 five-hour million-share days which began in June. And even the decline on Friday brought a volume of only around 1,140,000 shares.

The decline in the market seemed from a news angle to reflect continued uncertainty over the postwar outlook. For it came on spectacularly good news from all fronts, including the Churchill statement about "the very grave disturbances in the German machine." It also coincided with further active discussion and uncertainty in Washington over plans for reconversion, a term which has now become a blanket phrase to cover everything from the recent contract-termination law to the new Kilgore bill proposals to rewrite the terms of the Social Security Act in the most liberal manner.

Activity in Motor Shares

A market episode was the vigor of the motor shares, particularly the smaller ones. Perhaps this reflects the hopes that when X-Day comes, automobile makers will be able to turn out considerably more than the 2,000,000-odd cars in 1945 which have been hitherto talked of, and which were proposed by WPB authorities in the blue directive turned down by automobile makers in the middle of July.

Perhaps the automobile industry instead of turning slowly from war work to peacetime work, as has been the picture, with preliminary part-time work on blue prints for something better than the 1942 models, will instead turn sharply from the war, when the times allow, and turn out something nearer its prewar average make of 3,500,000-4,000,000 cars, of "new, but not radically different" design from those of 1942.

The little fellows in the motor industry seem determined not to accept any historic-quota basis for a 2,000,000-car output, which would give them a sure bet for red-ink operating figures, and last week's market mark-up in the prices of the small car-makers' shares seemed to say that either the industry will not have to start at 2,000,000 cars or else that it will not reconvert to a historic-quota basis.

Grain Surplus Likely

The phenomenal change in the harvest outlook, with wheat production estimated officially at around 1,150,000,000 bushels, a bumper corn crop, and unofficial guesses that the cotton crop would run 10,000,000 bales despite the smallest acreage since 1895, was reflected in dull declines in the remaining major commodity markets, as the grains and cotton sold off slowly.

Declines in prospective consumption of grain both for livestock and for industrial alcohol make it seem likely that there will be a handsome and useful surplus of North American grains this year for feeding Europe for pig-crop shrinkage makes likely a smaller demand for corn for feed, and improvement in the petroleum situation makes it likely that a larger amount of the country's butadiene requirements can be met from petroleum rather than from alcohol from grain.

Reports from the Production Economic Committee of the WPB, published by OWI, indicate that cutbacks so far are not as serious as expected. And various official words from Washington indicate that the problem of government surpluses will also be not quite the problem anticipated; much of the carry-over from war will be in products not fit for civilian use and a good part of the rest will be abroad. The immediate problem in reconversion seems to be the price structure to be imposed by OPA on postwar products, the latest word being that OPA may adopt a cost-plus basis for such goods.

Period of Lessened Traffic Safety Attributed to 'Black Market' Gasoline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Even though the nation's traffic fatality rate for the first six months of this year was 36 per cent below that of the corresponding period in the prewar year 1941, it was 10 per cent higher than last year, and specialists at the National Safety Council here blame part of the increase on the "black market" in gasoline.

The continued increase in travel and in mishaps resulting therefrom is the more perplexing, says Donald S. Berry, Director of the Council's Traffic and Transportation Division, in view of the fact that the nation's supply of automobiles has been dwindling at the rate of 7,000 cars a day for some time. The conclusion is inescapable, he declares, that not just a few gallons here and there but hundreds of thousands more gallons of gasoline are being sold and used illegally, than last year.

Official travel mileage for the first five months of the year, the only period for which figures are obtainable, it is pointed out, was up only 6 per cent. With fatalities up 10 per cent, actually fewer cars on the road, and tighter, not more lenient restrictions on gasoline use, it follows, these experts figure, that something is wrong.

The total number of fatalities for the six-month period was 10,870. If the increase should continue, it is estimated, the toll for this year would be 25,700, compared with 23,400 last year.

WPB Planning to Extend Aluminum Use for Civilians

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board said it was drafting an order to permit more extensive manufacture of aluminum cooking utensils and other aluminum household articles.

Limited use of aluminum for civilian products was authorized by WPB on July 15 in the first of a series of four orders permitting restricted resumption of civilian goods where war production will not be hampered.

WPB said it hoped to issue soon the order being drawn. It would permit the use of aluminum for civilian purposes by a larger number of manufacturers.

Soap Deliveries Highest For Half Year Since '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Soap deliveries made by manufacturers for all purposes in the first six months of 1944 exceeded all similar periods since the United States went to war, the Association of American

Sports News

Connie Mack Booster For Tex Hughson

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Three or four pitchers in the big leagues will win more games than Tex Hughson this season, but not because they have any more on the ball. In less than four campaigns, the Red Sox ace, who tomorrow makes his final wartime appearance, has developed into one of the top 10 hurlers of the modern generation—the sort belonging right up there with men like Carl Hubbell, Dizzy Dean, Mort Cooper and Bobby Feller.

One of Hughson's boosters in the American League is Connie Mack. Several weeks ago, on his last visit to Fenway Park, the manager of the Athletics talked about Tex from the last row of the grandstand. Connie often sits there, chatting with Eddie Collins, before going down to the dugout.

Thinking Pitcher

"What I like most about Hughson," Connie had said, "is the 'head' he puts into his pitching. He started thinking about ways to improve himself the first day he reached the Red Sox and he's never stopped. Most young pitchers simply fire away at the plate for the first six or 10 years, using their youth to over-power the hitters. Not until they begin to lose their stuff do they get smart and try to bluff the hitters with tricky stuff, like the change of pace.

"But Hughson today, with little more than three years of big league pitching behind him, has more stuff than the average hurler picks up in a lifetime," the A's pilot had pointed out. "There isn't a pitch in the book he can't throw, or is willing to try to throw in the clutch. You hear about fellows like Leonard, Wolff and Tobin having great knuckleballs. Why, Hughson has one of the best I ever saw."

Good Fellow

The Texan will be missed around the Red Sox clubhouse for reasons other than the victories he earns. He is a good fellow among ball players, anxious to help other pitchers improve themselves. His good-natured bragging about his hitting has kept the gang in good humor many times, and the boost to the morale of the entire team when he walks to the mound can be felt all the way to the press box. Tex taught us to really enjoy watching a home-boy pitch, and in a park not abundant in recent years with standout hurlers.

Tomorrow, as the White Sox open a four-game series with the Red Sox, Hughson—as previously reported—makes his final appearance before going into Uncle Sam's Navy. He will be trying for his 18th triumph and his fifth straight over the White Sox.

Incidentally, leaving before the end of the season probably ruins whatever chance Tex may have had of winning the league's most valuable player award. But he will be back for a crack at it another year.

* * *

Briefs . . . A break-down of the Hughson record reveals the following record against each club: Chicago 4-0, Detroit 3-0, Washington 2-0, St. Louis 3-1, Philadelphia 2-1, New York 2-2 and Cleveland 1-1 . . . In other words, if Tex could have beaten the Indians once more, he would have completed the circuit twice . . . A local morning paper carried a yarn, published in "Yank," the Army sheet, quoting Jimmie Foxx as taking a rap at Joe Cronin's handling of pitchers . . . Having talked for more than an hour with Jimmie on his last visit to the Hub, we are able to report the true facts behinds this story . . . Will do it tomorrow.

* * *

The Braves tomorrow begin a four-game set at Cincinnati . . . They dropped a 4-3 decision to the Bainbridge, Md., Navy nine yesterday before moving West . . . Warren Giles, through a New York reporter, calls Bill McKechnie the game's top manager, which would seem to silence rumors that Bill is on his way out as manager of the Reds . . . Giles is the fellow who hires and fires at Cincy . . . Brooklyn writers are trying to chase Branch Rickey out of town, via typewriter . . . They tell me B. R. gets $75,000 from the Dodgers and yet is paying one of those young Dodger pitchers $150 a month, an unheard of low in the big leagues.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.327	Cronin	.254
Fox	.320	McBride	.243
Wagner	.310	Newsome	.237
Johnson	.301	Metkovich	.236
Tabor	.289	Culberson	.232
Bucher	.284	Conroy	.176
Finney	.278	Lake	.171
Partee	.274		

Braves

Holmes	.325	Ross	.227
Macon	.278	Hofferth	.225
Nieman	.278	Workman	.220
Masi	.271	Wietelmann	.203
Wright	.276	Etchison	.191
Klutiz	.269	Huston	.184
Phillips	.243	Sandlock	.163

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Hughson	17	5	O'Neill	4	5
Ryba	9	4	Hausmann	4	6
Barrett	5	3	Terry	5	8
Bowman	8	6	Woods	2	6
Judd	1	1	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Andrews	11	9	Barrett	6	10
Hutchinson	7	5	Javery	4	13
Tobin	12	13	Cardoni	0	5
Klopp	1	2	Hickey	0	0

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
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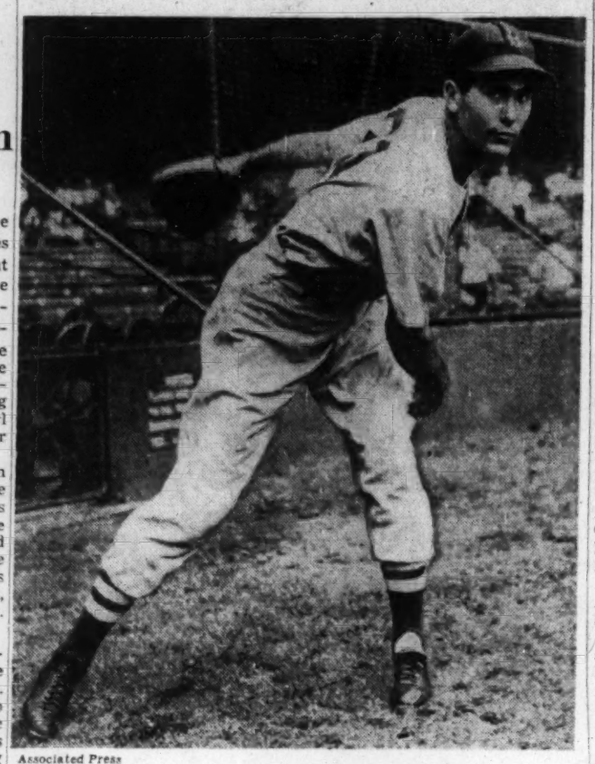

Associated Press

Makes His Last Start Tomorrow

Tex Hughson of the Red Sox will take the mound for the last time this season tomorrow when he faces the White Sox at Fenway Park. With 17 victories to his credit, Tex hopes to add No. 18 to his collection before he joins the Navy. Hughson already holds four straight victories over the Chicago club, the season's high among American League hurlers.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The Giants drew 15,299 fans (13,847 paid) for their Sunday doubleheaders with the Phillies. Esquire's All-American boys game yesterday attracted 17,803 and a lot of people who paid for tickets didn't go . . . With due allowances for the effects of promotion, that indicates a healthy interest in the old-fashioned American game of baseball-for-fun . . . It was a good show and this dept. hereby votes against the suggestion that future games be staged as preliminaries to the major league All-Star fiestas. The kids showed they could stand on their own feet.

* * *

Wonder how many years it has been since Connie Mack and Mel Ott, who managed the two kid squads, have seen anything like the mob scene the youngsters in the stands put on after the game. . . . Some players weren't allowed to head for the showers for fully 20 minutes . . . Standouts we noticed were the starting pitchers, Bill Pierce of Detroit and Virgil Jester of Denver; Leo Reming, Boston shortstop, who pulled off a couple of very fancy fielding plays and Herb Pollock of Columbus, Ohio, in centerfield and Chuck Perchak of Chicago and Vic Pacetti of San Francisco at bat . . . Where the 14-to-17-year-olds showed their age was in occasionally letting the ball roll around the plate, recovering slowly after errors, and crossing up their signals in the field. But even big leaguers do that sometimes.

* * *

In one respect, Messrs. Mack and Ott did a perfect job of managing; they got all 28 players into the game . . . But when one pinch hitter took three strikes, a scribe from his home town moaned: "That's my story for today."

Overlooked fact about the major league All-Star game last month was that Rip Sewell was only the second pitcher in the 12-year history of the game to work a three-inning stint without giving a hit. The first was Diz Dean in 1936 . . . What's this story that actor Don Ameche, who is miffed because the National Football League tabled his franchise application, has been joining with Christy Walsh, John Keeshin of Chicago, Tony Morabito of San Francisco, and Buffalo's Sam Cordovano in secret meetings concerning a new league?

Veterans Bolster Harvard Football

With a nucleus of nine veterans and a squad of 55 having reported yesterday, Coach Henry Lamar of Harvard today got down to serious work in preparation for the Crimson's second informal football season which begins next month.

Veterans returning included Ends Rod Perkins, Don Geeson, George Boston, and Dana Bresnahan; Tackles Eddie Davis and Bill Sweeney; Guard Wally Mroz; Center Jim Crane; and Backs Wally Trumbull and Paul Garrity.

Lamar is being assisted this season by Floyd Stahl, backfield coach and chief scout; Dick Tuckey, formerly of the Cleveland Rams and Washington Redskins of the National Pro League; and Phil Pickol, former University of Portland end.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	62	42	.596
6½	Boston	55	48	.534
7½	New York	53	48	.525
9	Detroit	52	50	.510
11½	Chicago	50	53	.485
12	Cleveland	51	55	.481
16	Philadelphia	47	59	.443
17½	Washington	44	59	.417

Results Aug. 7
No games scheduled.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	72	27	.727
16½	Cincinnati	55	43	.561
18½	Pittsburgh	52	44	.542
24	New York	49	52	.485
24	Chicago	46	49	.484
31	Boston	41	58	.414
32½	Philadelphia	38	58	.396
33½	Brooklyn	40	62	.392

Results Aug. 7
No games scheduled.

Siebert And Walker Lead Major Races

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Dick Siebert of the Philadelphia Athletics took over control of the American League batting lead today as Dixie Walker of Brooklyn again nosed past Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cards to top the National. Only one point separated the leaders in each league.

Siebert's average was just a shade better than Bobby Doerr's but not enough to oust the Red Sox second baseman from first place. Wholesale changes in the junior circuit's top 10 found Vern Stephens of the Browns, George Stirnweiss of the Yanks, Pinky Higgins of the Tigers, and Oris Hockett of the Indians displacing Eddie Carnett of the White Sox, Chuck Hostetler of the Tigers, Roy Cullenbine of the Indians and Bobby Estalella of the A's.

Walker squeezed past Musial .358 to .357 including games of Sunday as the two leaders changed places again. Bill Nicholson of the Chicago Cubs, who tied Frank McCormick of Cincinnati for 10th place, was the only newcomer in the National's select circle.

The top 10 men in each league, based on 275 times at bat:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn	103	386	55	138	.358
Musial, St. Louis	101	398	82	142	.357
Hopp, St. Louis	88	328	75	109	.332
Holmes, Boston	102	418	66	136	.325
Hughes, Chicago	82	330	59	107	.324
Medwick, New York	91	354	51	111	.314
Galan, Brooklyn	104	383	64	120	.313
Weintraub, New York	90	360	50	96	.311
Cavarretta, Chicago	98	392	74	120	.306
McCormick, Cincinnati	99	378	46	115	.304
Nicholson, Chicago	97	365	74	111	.304

American League

Siebert, Philadelphia	85	308	35	101	.328
Doerr, Boston	103	391	78	128	.327
Fox, Boston	81	334	52	107	.320
Boudreau, Cleveland	101	397	64	125	.310
Johnson, Boston	94	336	73	101	.301
Tucker, Chicago	83	296	38	89	.301
Stephens, St. Louis	95	370	66	111	.300
Stirnweiss, New York	101	419	77	125	.298
Higgins, Detroit	95	339	41	101	.298
Hockett, Cleveland	94	364	39	108	.297

Sally Sessions A Favorite For Western Crown

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Little Sally Sessions of Muskegon, former Michigan State tennis champion who turned to golf four years ago, had a big burden to carry today—the ranking of a favorite in the women's western amateur championship race.

The five-foot, two-inch mite demonstrated a complete mastery over the tough Onwentsia course yesterday by shooting a one-under-par 74 to establish a women's course record and equal the all-time low qualifying round in 44 years of the tournament.

Getting in the mood for a shot at her first major golf championship, the 21-year-old daughter of a lawyer fired a 70 over her home course at Muskegon two weeks ago to set a record. Yesterday she blew a chance to establish an all-time low for medalist honors in the women's western amateur by taking bogey 5's on the last two holes—wandering into the trees on the 17th and missing an eight foot putt on the 18th.

Today she was matched against Mrs. Thomas E. Nolan of New Castle, Pa., as the 32 survivors of the qualifying trials began their first round of match play. Mrs. Nolan made the championship bracket by shooting an 85. The tourney ends with a 36-hole final Saturday.

Other outstanding first round matches sent Phyllis Otto, Omaha, Neb., who qualified with a 79, against veteran Marjorie Row, Detroit, (85); Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D., (84) against Dorothy Ellis, Indianapolis, (88); Dorothy Germain, Philadelphia, the defending champion, (81) against Carol Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, (87) and Peggy Kirk, Findlay, Ohio, (82) against Polly Riley, Fort Worth, Texas, (88) in a battle of teen-aged youngsters.

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(Continued)

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SERVICE IS OUR MOTTO

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A	R	L	E	S		A								
P	E	N	N		C	K								
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ENGLAND

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Harry Blackburn Tel. 158
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MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

TODAY'S WEATHER
However good, there's always 'tomorrow' have that old Umbrella reconditioned and be ready for rain.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
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EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
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Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

CHARLES COOK
Tailor
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Never too busy to attend to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
MOULT HOUSE, MOULT STREET, MANCHESTER, 2. TEL. BLA. 5528.

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65, Deansgate, Manchester
Morning Refreshment Lunch
Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is OUR ONLY ADDRESS

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321, Stockport Road, South Levenshulme
Groceries and Provisions
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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
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BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

DEPRESSION OVER ICELAND
Quite likely. Anyway, let us make your old Umbrella as good as new. Bring it NOW—'weather' or no.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
13, Market Street, Manchester.
29, Bridge Street Row, Chester.

MANSFIELD

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Agents for Lotus, "K," Norvic, Queen and Arch-Moulded Shoes. Startrite for Children.
7, West Gate Tel. 160
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

For Decorating
J. ROBINSON & SON
of CLUMBER STREET, Mansfield
will help you with your paints and distempers
Good Range in Stock
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Market Place, Mansfield, Notts
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Have Your Fur Coat Remodeled and a Hat Made to Match by
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REPUTATION for QUALITY
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ENGLAND

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ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
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The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

Let your Victory gift be a warm one.
See our choice selection of
FURS, CAPES & COATS
S. A. TURVEY LTD.
58, FARGATE PHONE 23541

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT

ANTICYCLONE?
Well—as often as not. Better have that old Umbrella made like new right away. New ones are scarce.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
Leyland Arcade, Lord St., Southport.
13, Clifton Street, Blackpool.
4, Parker Street, Liverpool.

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41. LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

Eire

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TRAVELLING and SPORTS GOODS
Extensive and thoroughly modern stocks. Moderate prices.
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd.
DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN
For
Plumbing, Drainage, Heating, Ventilation, Water Supply, Electric Lighting, Cooking, etc.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS

WEATHER FORECAST
Not available. New Umbrellas are scarce, too. But we can make your old one like new. Bring it along.
KENDALL UMBRELLAS
Repairs · Re-covers
19, Strand Street, Douglas.
4, Parker Street, Liverpool.

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

FIREPLACES
Repairs and Alterations
We shall be pleased to advise you
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
66 Bath Street Tel. Doug. 0400

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Frostank Glasgow

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
PRACTICAL FURRIERS
Estimates Given for Alterations
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Mexican Silhouettes

Indian Girl and Pet Hen

This alert-appearing hen doesn't look particularly unhappy and probably isn't, while the little Indian girl most certainly radiates joyousness. The thatched-roof bamboo hut behind her may be her home. And doubtless within it live not only the members of the family but also cats, dogs, hens, possibly a pig if the owner is affluent enough, and somewhere in that modest dwelling will be gay flowers. If it is in the tropics

A prized possession

the livestock live in a sunny back yard, generally gorgeous with blossoms and shady with fruit trees. Indians love their homes, and although they may not have money enough for elaborate furnishings, at any rate Nature generously provides fruits and flowers for them.

And that little señorita will never let her hen go to market. It is her prized possession and besides she may have the luxury of a fresh egg every morning.

The reboso or shawl is worn on her head just as mother wears hers, and she looks as if she prefers this real, live hen for company to any inanimate, straw doll.

M. F. K.

Future Newsprint?

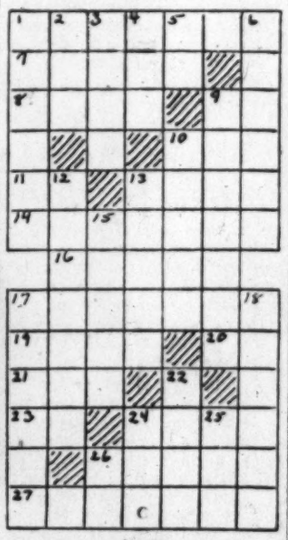
Pulpwood possibilities in Alaska are being surveyed by the Government; preliminary estimates indicate enough hemlock and spruce timber to produce annually around 800,000 tons of sulfate or sulfite pulp.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power.—Col. 2:10

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "The Battle of Blenheim"?
7—What town of southeastern France has ruins of a Roman amphitheater?
8—Who was "The Father of Pennsylvania"?
9—Cask (abbr.).
10—What is a river of Central Asia?
11—Symbol for holmium is what?
12—To stuff.
14—Who is Antony's wife in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra"?
16—What is a nocturnal, herbivorous unguiate animal of Western Hemisphere and Malay Archipelago?
17—Who would command a regiment?
19—"Hinder" is an antonym of what?
20—Kipling wrote "Just —— Stories."
21—A thing.
23—Millier (abbr.).
24—Who was third son of Jacob and Leah?
26—What painter is particularly noted for his ballet figures?
27—Who was Roman god of the sea?

Down
1—What Greek lyric poet was regarded by ancients as "the tenth Muse"?
2—Native metal.
3—What is the inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm?
4—How many "little Indians" are mentioned in title of current stage play?
5—High school (abbr.).
6—What city of Washington is situated on river of same name?
9—What is the first name of Miss Ambler, titular heroine of a Tarkington novel (poss.)?
10—What was first name of Mr. Cobb, American humorist?
12—What month is subject of a poem by William Cullen Bryant?
13—What is a piece of cloth, or hood, used to protect goods on shipboard from rain or other damage?
15—Narratives.
17—Zuniga and Morales are characters in what opera?
18—What operatic heroine works in a dressmaking establishment?
22—What is a small rodent of western South America?
24—Allow.
25—What is a large covered wagon?
26—Doctor of Philosophy (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Today's Tall Story

A GI dropped into the USO club one night and noticed a dog and a soldier seated before a checkerboard.

"What's cookin'?" he asked.

"I'm playin' checkers with the dog," replied the soldier.

"Can he really play checkers?" the amazed GI asked.

"Of course. Watch."

The soldier watched the dog ponder for some time, then move a paw.

"I can hardly believe my eyes," he exclaimed. "That's the smartest dog I ever saw."

"What's so smart about him?" retorted the soldier. "I've beaten him three games out of five."—Indianapolis (Ind.) Fielder.

Rejuvenated

A bus filled mainly with old ladies going shopping pulled up when the air-raid warning sounded. The ladies scrambled off the bus and ran to the nearest shelter.

"Strange," said the conductor, scratching his head, "and those are the old dears I've been helping on and off for years."—Exchange.

News About the Waves

We didn't know the WAVES accepted men until we read this headline in the Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review:

NAVY TAKES 3 MEN
TWO ENLIST IN WAVES
—Editor and Publisher.

In Case You Didn't Know

The first school of forestry in Africa has just graduated its first class; it is the Ibadan Forestry School in Nigeria. . . . An average of 500 pounds of water is sucked from the soil by the roots of plants and passed through the plants to produce one pound, dry weight, of growth. . . . Sweden, with over 3,000,000 bicycles, has the largest number in the world in relation to its population; approximately 450 persons out of every 1,000 have their own bicycles. . . . Shoes made of elastic glass, reported to be on exhibition in Czechoslovakia, are claimed by the manufacturer to be as comfortable and more durable than leather shoes: commercial production will await the close of the war.

'I Always Pay Double'

Oakland, Calif.

I always enjoy the stories printed under this title. The enclosed is from the Yreka Journal, Yreka, Calif. The restaurant mentioned is owned by a nephew so I can vouch for the authenticity of the article—Mrs. A. F. W.

He hobbled up to the window of the kitchen in Lee's Cafe.

"Will you give an old man something to eat?" he quavered.

Lonnie Hewett sized up the applicant. "Sure!"

"All right—give me a T-bone steak and I want it rare," ordered the old man.

Startled, a little incredulous, Hewett remained courteous. "Sorry—we haven't any steaks. Just beef stew today."

Bright eyes roving, seemingly happy in his new-found benefactor, the old man accepted the stew at the counter and ate a hearty meal.

Finished, he sidled up to Hewett and fumbled in his pocket. "How much is it?"

Still playing along with his odd customer, and beginning to be a little irritated with the by-play of a charity recipient, the restaurant man said shortly, "Nothing!"

The man was persistent. "How much is it? I want to pay."

That had gone far enough. "Regular lunch, fifty cents," replied Hewett.

The old man chuckled and laid a dollar on the counter.

"Fifty cents for me, and fifty cents for the next feller that needs some help," he said. "I always pay double when I find a man who would feed me for nothing."

That was at noon.

A soldier strolled in that evening, lugging a suitcase, tired, broke, hungry.

"I want a meal," he told Hewett. "I can't pay you for it, but I want to work for it—anything you want me to do, I will if you'll feed me."

"It was paid for before you came in. You don't have to work for it," the astonished soldier was told.

So the donator will be pleased to know that before the day was out his extra fifty cents had bought a meal for a soldier, honorably discharged, broke and making his way back home to civilian life.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"First she wants pop corn, then chewing gum, and now a drink—that's what I get for bringing Mom along."

Today's Quotation

Sweet the coming on
Of grateful ev'ning mild, then silent night
With this her solemn bird, and this fair moon,
And these the gems of heaven, her starry train.

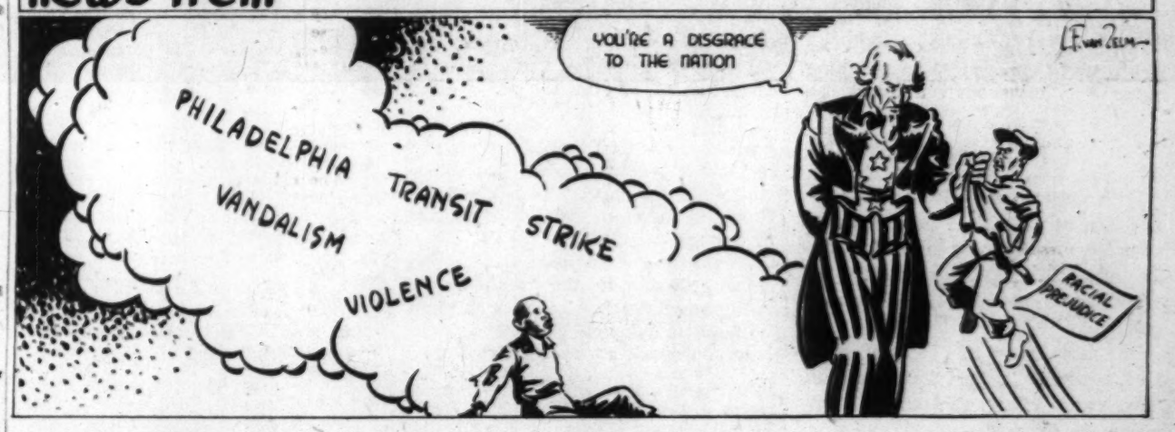
—Milton

Brevities

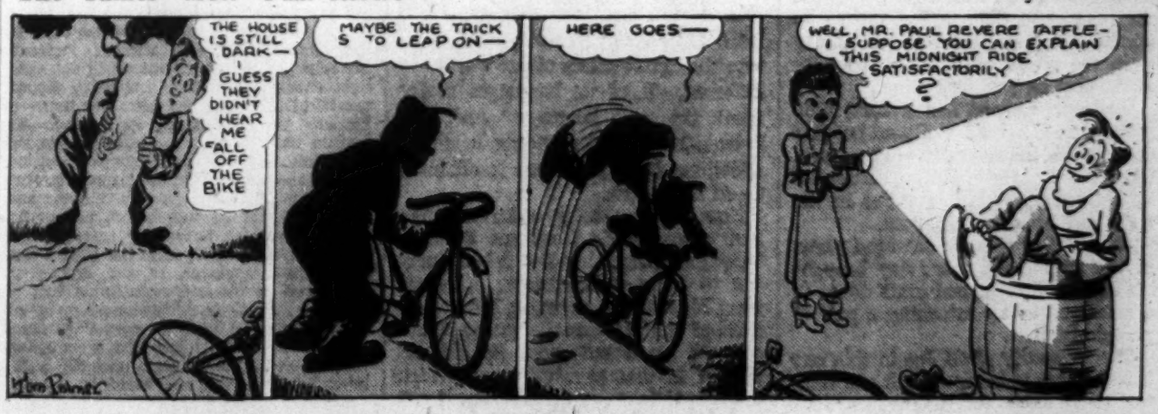
Now that there are lady steeplejacks, oughtn't they be called steeplejills?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

With the weakening Wehrmacht now helpless in the grasp of three mighty Allies, Turkey's cry of "Let me at 'im!" is kind of cute.—Detroit News.

NEWS ITEM— SOME ELEMENTS SHOULD LEARN THE MEANING OF "CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE."



The Taffles—*Meet "Paul Revere"* By Palmer


THE HOUSE IS STILL DARK— I GUESS THEY DIDN'T HEAR ME FALL OFF THE BIKE
MAYBE THE TRICK IS TO LEAP ON—
HERE GOES—
WELL, MR. PAUL REVERE TAFFLE— I SUPPOSE YOU CAN EXPLAIN THIS MIDNIGHT RIDE SATISFACTORILY ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why Do It the Hard Way?* By Rodgers

"The trouble is that treasure may be hidden anywhere on this place," the Boss said this afternoon—
"In that case, why not look for it down by the swimming hole?" I wagged-
"If one place is as likely as another—"
"Why poke around in a dirty old cellar on a day like this?" I argued-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unanimous!* By The Hagers

THAT THEME WITH VARIATIONS DETRACTS A BIT FROM NATURE'S BEAUTY, DOESN'T IT?
HONK HONK
YOU'VE HEARD THE QUESTION. ALL WHO AGREE SIGNIFY BY SAYING, "AYE."
THE "EYES" HAVE IT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Production: Facts and Needs

Some quarters of the military appear eager to pose as starving cousins in the matter of supplies. But at the very moment we hear assertions of lagging war production, we receive news that two officials of the War Production Board are resigning because their optimistic figures are suppressed.

On one side, soldiers are pictured going into battle with only light machine-gun and rifle fire for barrage protection because they lack sufficient heavy artillery. And we are told they lack this because (a) labor is striking and loafing, or (b) because management is fumbling and bumbling and has so many workers on its payrolls that they stand around and get in one another's way. Take your choice.

On the other side of the argument we are told that American soldiers are going into battle with equipment so de luxe that it causes the enemy to surrender with mouths agape in sheer astonishment.

All this suggests that some ill-advised, inept, even if well-meaning people are playing at propaganda.

The central fact, as all who have even the least powers of observation can see for themselves, is that a wonderful job of production, a job of truly historic proportions, has been successfully accomplished, and that labor and management have co-operated magnificently and effectively in this job.

The actual fact is, as we conclude from the records, that out of tens of thousands of war items some 320 are either behind schedule or are needed in greater quantity than original schedules called for. Some of these items are admittedly needed acutely—trucks, truck tires, certain shells, etc. But, on the whole, production as of the end of June was running within two per cent of optimum schedule. On balance the question of postwar disposal of surplus war materials looms as a more lively problem than do present shortages.

However, we must take care of these legitimate shortages. The limiting factor is no longer materials or plant, it is manpower. And it is a manpower problem because more than 11,000,000 men are in the armed services, because the Administration has resorted to a series of not very well planned expedients in channeling available manpower into war plants, and because Congress, having dilly-dallied in providing reconversion plans, encourages individual workers to make their own postwar arrangements, and these personal plans normally consist of a job in a plant having good peacetime prospects. We hear that thousands are leaving West Coast war plants for more settled industries in other parts of the country.

American labor will get on the job, and stay on the job, turning out any item of equipment for which there is clear need. But American workers are not impressed with "scare" stories.

Labor is not encouraged that Congress insisted on a long vacation before tackling reconversion legislation. Workers are protesting the present effort to separate reconversion of factories from unemployment benefits for workers by making factories the concern of the Federal Government and unemployment compensation the concern of the States, as the George bill provides.

Mobilization was a national problem. Demobilization is a national problem. Early adoption of the sound policies laid out in the Baruch-Hancock report six months ago, including plans for disposal of surplus materials, public works to take up employment slack in the reconversion interim, unemployment benefits, war plant disposal and similar matters would do more to stabilize the manpower situation than anything else. Serious consideration must be given to the Kilgore bill insofar as it aims at accomplishment of these purposes.

In addition, we suggest clarification by the armed services of the facts of war production, and the need for specific items, while simultaneously taking a more realistic view of the necessity for returning to civilian production as rapidly as possible.

GI Ingenuity

With scraps of metal from a GI spoon and bits of aluminum from a castoff mess kit, a gadget was made the other day which increased the accuracy and improved the timing of the hand grenade.

In a recent story in a national magazine, the world learned that once when "Commando" Kelly ran out of ammunition he took two-pound shells intended for an anti-tank gun, removed the fuses, and thus turned them into bombs which he threw at the enemy from the upper windows of the command post he was defending.

When the Army had a hard time getting jeeps ashore at Guam because of the reefs that ringed the shore-line, GI's figured a way of pulling them half-submerged through the water in the wake of amphibious tractors.

The pilot of a badly damaged plane in the Pacific the other day brought his supposedly doomed craft down to a safe landing by attaching a pair of parachutes to it.

The ingenuity of GI Joe in this war is something to bring delight and comfort to his allies, and the reverse to his enemies.

Not a Counteroffensive

A French general, naturally very conversant with the terrain under discussion, remarked the other day that of course the Germans would counterattack in the Avranches sector. The hills, the narrowness of the corridor, the vitalness of the supply lines, all combined to offer an enticing target.

But the Americans had already wrested the principal heights and had fortified them, so when the German counterattack finally came, it was not unexpected. The doughboys trained their guns, called up their planes and applied their "process."

That the German attempt to split the lines was in force, there can be no doubt—135 tanks tell that much. But that any sustained follow-up of the scope necessary to keep the American lines cut was possible is extremely questionable, especially so long as the Nazis insist on holding their reserves in the robot launching area of Pas-de-Calais. It was a counterattack, not a counteroffensive.

The Germans may attempt to hold a line before Paris, but the geography does not favor them. The Americans are already out on the rolling ground that leads down to the geological saucer that contains Paris. The British and Canadian forces probably will shortly be rolling.

And Germany with probably 68 divisions available in the West, cannot easily commit more than 25 of them without abandoning conquered territory or evacuating strategic coasts.

In Any Language

Languages are not isolationists. They like to rub shoulders with their fellows. "In effect," you can hear them say, "though so many of our words are different, all of us languages really speak the same language." And that is true. They speak of needs, loyalties, affections, hopes, common to all men, to all languages.

Now, in doing so they often exchange and adapt words from one another. This is not surprising. But it is disturbing to some academicians. A report from Mexico, for example, tells of efforts of the Mexican Language Academy to weed out from Spanish as spoken in that country words which are adaptations—or corruptions, if you are a purist—of English words. "Troca," meaning truck, is one of these. "Bordo" is another, for boarding house.

Citizens of the United States, where words from all parts of the world are readily assimilated into sectional dialects, will note that purists are busy not only south of the border but north of it too. In Canada one runs across people who deplore the adaptations of English words, but more notably of American slang, into the otherwise ancient French tongue spoken there, as when a motor breaks down and is "buste."

When one thinks how many French words have crept into English and then back into French in further corruptions of their Anglicized forms, and how that good old English word beefsteak gets into French as bifteck and into Spanish as biftek, one is inclined to comment on the academicians in all countries with one's own variant of the universal shrug.

Certain people are celebrating because of the August "whiskey holiday" and the only thing appropriate to the occasion we can think of is John Plowman's famous quip: "There's a hole under his nose and his money flows into it."

Another Bull's-Eye

What the Yanks May See in Brittany

American soldiers in Brittany are in a land populated mostly by simple fisher folk and peasant farmers reputed as superstitious and deeply religious Celts whose mode of thinking and living seem almost ancient as compared with the modern world. Though in Dinard and other Breton coast resorts some real modernity has penetrated because visitors from Britain and America crowding these lovely spots in normal times demand a certain standard of living.

It was after crossing the Rance River from Dinard to Saint-Malo by ferry that I began imbibing real Breton atmosphere. The Yanks—if they have any leisure moments—may imbibe it, too. Saint-Malo's effect as an island city is heightened by the great ramparts surrounding it. A maritime air permeates its narrow streets.

This mellow old Breton port is not only famed because Jacques Cartier and his company set sail from it to settle Canada but also for the birth there of two renowned Frenchmen, Châteaubriand, the writer, and Hugues Félicité Robert de Lamennais, the Roman Catholic churchman who went all the way to Rome to tell the Pope his Church should alleviate the sufferings of the people instead of merely promoting the fortunes of kings and nobles. Saint-Malo smacks incisively of salt air and mariners to which all its activities are tied. These include making sailcloth, rope, and equipment for catching codfish. Surcouf, the redoubtable French pirate who became a baron under Napoleon, was also a native of Saint-Malo.

* * *

From Saint-Malo I made the few hours by car on a road running near sea cliffs to the Mont-Saint-Michel without incident. My first glimpse of the mount in the sunlight showed it was an imposing, monumental pile marking the boundary between Brittany and Normandy. Its three-in-one feature was the huge monastery at its top with fine, needle-shaped spires silhouetted against an emerald sky; the gigantic granite rock on which the monastery reposed; and the townlet at its foot whose restaurant, incidentally, was famed for omelets. The mount takes its name from the legend that St. Michael appeared to the Bishop of Avranches in 704 and commanded him to build the monastery. Artists have long called the Mont-Saint-Michel a "marvel" to paint or draw because its lace-like architecture perched on the solid rock is perfectly backgrounded by sea and rich scenery.

My next Breton venture was Saint-Enogat because I wanted to see the place from which Robert Browning had written his letters to Lord Leighton about his glorious walks along the coastal cliffs. To my delight I hit the town on market day which represents a pillar of Breton life. The market-place was crowded with costumed Breton peasants, the men in black pants, loose blue blouses and black felt hats wound with black ribbon. The women wore ample dark skirts and blouses with heads topped by white lace caps. Talk or rather bargaining buzzed loudly. But the mood was on the serious side. Tent-like stalls were piled with all kinds of merchandise like soap, textiles, kitchen ware as well as vegetables and fruits. Cattle neighed as they stood in rows for the highest bidder. Casks of wine and cider reposed in some stalls. Rugged, ultra-conservative but shrewd folk was my conclusion about these Bretons.

* * *

After Saint-Enogat I went around the Breton peninsula by easy stages. Successively I contacted Saint-Lunaire and Saint-Cast, budding beach resorts with circles of lovely green hills forming their background. At Sables-d'or-les-Pins I was told there was good fishing for bass and mullet—two species of fish abounding along the Breton coast. Paimpol was already familiar to me through Pierre Loti's "Pêcheurs d'Islande," that portrayed fishermen there setting out in all weather with religious ceremonials from their twisting, sandy creeks. From Paimpol it was only a jump inland to Tréguier. Tréguier was important to me because it was not only Brittany's oldest town but the home of Breton poetry and song—the cradle, in fact, of all things Breton. Tréguier dialect, Bretons will tell you, is the most "cultured" of the four dialects of the Breton language. And Trégorrois show their refinement pridefully by their speech, dress, and manners. Tréguier and the surrounding country naturally abound in legends, fairy tales and folk songs in Celtic.

From Ile Bréhat to Cap Finistère the coast seemed to have crumbled, leaving a series of narrow peninsulas flanked on each side by tortuous estuaries. Tall rocks shooting upward dotted the coast with numerous relics of by-gone civilizations confronting you in unexpected spots.

Leaving the Finistère, I hit the little fishing town of Roscoff, and then the port of Conquet with its darting steamers plying between it and Brest, the great French military port housing France's Annapolis, which soon will see American soldiery there again, but which I eschewed, because limiting my jaunt to specifically chosen spots.

Leisurely along the coast I traveled on to places like Bendet, Beg-Meil, Le Pouldou, by-passing Saint-Nazaire to wind up at La Baule, then vying to be one of Europe's premier beaches and resorts. La Baule does have a grandiose setting that is described by one writer as "a vast amphitheater of golden sand with a fragrant background of pine woods and poplars."

At this time of year, gladdening flora will beckon any American with an eye to beauty. Purple heather and yellow broom grow in profusion, to relieve the ruggedness emphasized by the solid and uniform stone houses found everywhere in Brittany. But the Yanks may have to postpone their touring for another day. They're "going places" now in quite another sense.

NORTON WEBB

Mirror of World Opinion

Twelve Jap Planes Per Day

In those harrowing months of defeat that followed Pearl Harbor, an informative book called "Ramparts of the Pacific" was written by Hallett Abend, for many years a Far Eastern correspondent of the New York Times. What he had to say back in April, 1942, about one phase of the Pacific war is of interest today:

> The key point of the war against Japan will probably turn out to be the matter of aerial strength. American newspaper readers will do well to keep a month-to-month tally of Japanese planes known to have been destroyed. Japan can produce no more than 300 new planes a month. Every time we and our allies in the Far Pacific destroy more than an average of 10 planes a day, the end of the war is brought a little nearer.

An official tally now is available, and it adds up to 12,086 Jap planes destroyed in the air or on the ground by American fliers since Pearl Harbor. This comes to an average of better than 12 enemy aircraft eliminated per day by American fliers alone, as compared with Mr. Abend's goal of 10 for the Allies as a whole.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"Not by Might—"

History is filled with the record of dead nations that have put their trust in things material, in their own powers, believing that might makes right.

Millions of our own boys and others are now engaging in what will doubtless be the greatest and most awful series of battles in all history, to be followed soon, we hope and pray, by the peace table negotiations. If those negotiations are based on vengeance, self-interest and greed, they will only start the process of another war, greater and more terrible than this one, for man is learning the clever techniques of the art of destruction.

But if God has a place at the peace table and Christ's way of life lights up the deliberations, we may find our way to an enduring peace for our children's children. God is in this thing more than any of us realize—"Not by might, nor by power, *but by my spirit*, saith the Lord of Hosts."—*Railway Purchases and Stores.*

Taking Up an Unsolved Problem

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Congress has begun to talk about postwar unemployment.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has for one of its postwar slogans "Full Employment" but now it is right in there batting for the men it expects to be jobless. It is backing the Kilgore plan furnishing up to $35 a week to jobless workers under Federal social security standards.

Today in Washington the accent is on unemployment rather than on ways of creating employment. In the little preparation that has come to light for postwar re-employment, there is an undertone of defeatism.

Most postwar planners will tell you that they are not being "defeatist," but merely "realistic." They say there is bound to be a lag in unemployment between the time a man leaves a war job and gets a peace one. The seriousness of the situation, they argue, depends on how long this period of idleness is. It is now an established custom for the Government to bolster up purchasing power by paying the worker an allowance during this period of idleness. What Congress is arguing about is how generous this should be and who should administer it.

A few Congressmen have raised their voices and said Congress should be talking employment instead of unemployment. Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), of Illinois, is one. He proposed that proposals now pending for sale of surplus war goods, unemployment compensation, and public works be matched "by something on the affirmative side" of encouraging private employment. One forward step, he said, would be the release of sufficient materials to tool the Nation for peace production.

The tendency thus far has been to "muddle through" to full employment, depending in a vague way on the tremendous purchasing power and demand for refrigerators, automobiles, and other consumer goods built up during the war. Only preliminary discussions have been held on ways to rid business of the tremendous tax load that furnishes no incentive to production.

Congress has passed a contract termination law and is now beginning with the human side of the postwar employment problem. The argument at hand is whether to adopt the "liberal" Kilgore bill or the "conservative" George bill.

The Kilgore bill sets up new machinery in Washington to supervise the payments of benefits on Federal standards nearly double those in force during the depression.

The George bill leaves the compensation system much as it is now, but guarantees the solvency of States funds if they are overdrawn. Under this bill a worker could draw a Government allowance for only 15 or 16 weeks, compared with two years under the Kilgore bill.

It has been estimated that the most "liberal" program before Congress would cost the Government nearly $24,000,000,000 a year. This is a lot of money for a nation with a national debt now soaring toward the $260,000,000,000 mark this year.

The Nation's debt will be large for some time to come, but that doesn't mean that we should keep adding to it.

Seymour E. Harris, associate professor of economics at Harvard, has predicted that the Nation's economy could carry a debt of four trillion dollars without collapse of the capitalist system, but there is no indication that the American people generally want to explore near that abyss.

The reason the Government seems to be so up in the air over the postwar economy is that it has never really solved the unemployment problem. Lots of money was poured into the pump during the depression decade but the water never really started to come up. Unemployment was reduced by the New Deal, but not solved. War didn't solve it, either, though it gave millions of people a taste of the pleasures of full employment and created a demand for steady, solid incomes that might have become slightly dulled during the long depression years.

Liberalizing and stabilizing the Nation's unemployment compensation system may be necessary but it is not the road to full employment. Opponents of the Kilgore bill have pointed out that it may even discourage some from seeking new jobs for two years.

At any rate it would be well if Congress would plan a little more for "full employment" before it makes it look as if it expects unemployment to be a national vocation.

Are We Really Winning Yet?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

America is full of escapists and the war is still a long way off to a great many people. I can report as one who has just finished two weeks of vacation. Of course, I saw only one small corner of the Nation. But I do not think it is untypical.

Probably there has never been such a boom year at resorts. The number of vacationing Americans is perhaps unprecedented, certainly very high. The number of automobiles on the road, obviously holiday-bent, is tremendous. And public transportation facilities are similarly crowded.

These people are, of course, reaping the perfectly sound and undeniable advantages of a holiday. They will be better workers when they go back to the job. There are so many of them because so many people today have plenty of money. They are investing the money in travel, in sun, in air—and in forgetfulness of the war.

It is very rare indeed to hear a discussion of war developments among ordinary folks along the highways and byways of vacationing America. Mostly, trying to "get away from it all," they read few newspapers, listen little to the radio, and pay strict attention to recreation. They are devoting even less time to national politics, and still less if that is conceivable, to the tremendous problems of postwar adjustment within and without the nation which face us urgently.

This is all a very natural state of affairs. Doubtless a Londoner, if he had the good fortune to spend a few days away from the robot-smitten areas, would prefer to think of the birds and the bees. Sometimes it is necessary to forget.

But the Americans who are now so zestfully communing with nature have as yet very little to "forget." The war has actually made changes in American life which will be felt for many years to come, but the changes are not so evident and palpable as they will be in a few years. Our tax burden, our future standard of living, our adjustment of employment, will all be effects of the war that will condition our affairs for a long time indeed. But they do not bother us adequately today.

And it would seem, as has often been pointed out, that Americans have thus far failed to learn the spiritual lessons of the war. That, at least, is the impression one gets in this very summer of crisis and climax. Americans have not learned the prime lesson of unselfishness and interdependence. Altogether too many of them are spiritual isolationists. I observed scores of people last week as the news of the historic American break-throughs were taking place in France. Despite abundant pointing-out of the significance of these events by press or radio, I failed to see people who stopped to absorb their meaning. They were too engrossed in their personal affairs to pause and think about the world.

Unless the fact of interdependence is learned, we will not have won the war nor be in a position to win the peace. A great many Americans have an incipient feeling that they must collaborate in peace-preservation in the years ahead. Many of them will see the Wilson film, and absorb other phases of the history lesson. But whether their thinking will be clear and specific enough to resist the double-talkers among the politicians is today thoroughly doubtful.

The present outlook is that the United States will coast through the actual fighting in a boom and blare of "prosperity," with relatively moderate casualties when distributed among the whole people, with the national debt mounting to inconceivable heights, and with most of the reckoning still to come.

The testing time for other peoples has already come, under the bombs and rockets, or during occupation and conquest. The testing time for the United States will come afterward, when we face readjustment, reemployment, and peacetime financing. The test will be none the less severe because it is not a part of wartime fighting. It will call for even sturdier qualities of thought and action. Indeed, it is probably a blow of historic ill-fortune—or a further hardening on the anvil of adversity—that the United States must face its crisis without the unifying force of war-peril.

For that crisis we should all prepare.

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